SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

"What You Told Us"...

Forests

DEVELOPMENT IN HARMONY WITH OUR ENVIRONMENT

Manitoba Round Table
on Environment & Economy

This summary gives an overview of public comment on forest policies which were reviewed in 1990 at public meetings and workshops as part of the Manitoba's sustainable development ***Forest Strategy*** *.*

The material was drawn from comments in workbook questionnaires, written submissions, letters and transcripts prepared from notes at meetings and workshops. The forest policies have been revised to reflect the input provided. The reworded version of each policy appears opposite the draft text for ease of comparison.

Following final revision of the ***forest policies****, an applications document and an implementation document will be prepared to explain how the policies will be put into practise.*

If you have concerns or suggestions in the meantime, please call or write us at the address shown on the back cover.

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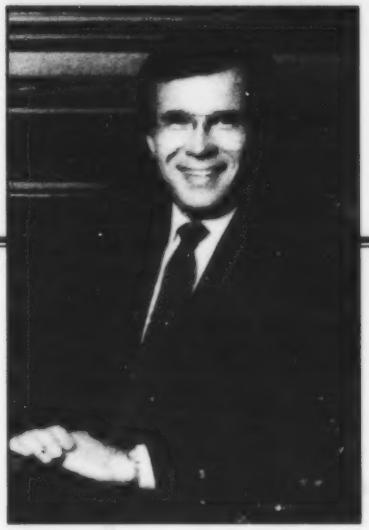


'Many thanks for sharing your ideas and suggestions'

Thank you for sharing your ideas and suggestions on the Land and Water Strategy — Forest Workbook.

The forest policies discussed at the meetings have been revised in response to your suggestions and advice, and they will continue to be revised to reflect your needs and the needs of future generations. Manitobans province wide provided advice on topics ranging from protecting forest ecosystems to local community development.

Sustainable development is gaining momentum in Manitoba. This document illustrates your contribution in assisting the government in developing sound sustainable development policies.

I appreciate your participation in the sustainable development process, and for demonstrating that Manitobans are prepared to work together to realize this goal.

Sincerely

Gary Filmon

The Honourable Gary Filmon
Premier of Manitoba

Background on the Workshops and Meetings

Background on the Workshops and Meetings

The Sustainable Development Workbook on Forests was presented at workshops and meetings, as part of a public consultation process to encourage input to draft forest management policies for Manitoba. To ensure that all Manitobans had the opportunity to participate, 12 public workshops were held at major rural and northern centres, and 2 were held in Winnipeg. The workshops were conducted during February and March 1990, and were attended by over 500 participants with a variety of interests and concerns.

Starting on page 4, original policies are presented on the left-hand side of the page and revised policies are presented on the right-hand side of the facing page. Each policy area has a background which summarizes the issues concerning that section, a general overview of public response to that policy area, a brief summary of participants views, and programs which were suggested by workshop participants. Individual comments can be found on the pages following these summaries.

Meetings with Interest Groups

Interest groups wishing to make presentations at the Forest Strategy workshops were given the opportunity to meet with elected officials. A number of naturalists groups, industry representatives and others accepted the offer to present their viewpoints and discuss the draft forest strategy policies.

An Opportunity to be Heard

Many who were unable to attend workshops and meetings still managed to provide input to the Forest Strategy process. Over 400 completed questionnaires, workbooks and written submissions were received from participants as a result of the process. Highlights of all comments received are presented in the remainder of this booklet.

Highlights

The 500 workshop participants provided over 75 pages of comments on 40 draft forest policies under 8 headings. The views and opinions expressed by the participants, provided the direction needed to further refine the forest policies. The following are a summary of the issues which were addressed.

Environmental Protection and Conservation

Protecting the integrity of the forest ecosystem was the major concern of workshop participants. The need to preserve areas which represent the various ecosystems found in the province was a common theme.

The Economy and The Environment

Probably the most complex issue was how to compare the monetary and nonmonetary values of our forests and how to determine best use. People questioned how aesthetics, spiritual, cultural, historic and natural values could be compared to economic values

Public Awareness and Education

Awareness and education was high on the list of priorities. Many suggested that the province should put more emphasis, money and time toward educating the public about the importance of forests to Manitobans. Most participants spoke of the need for educating school-age Manitobans about the role of our forests to the environmental and economic well being of the province.

Comments focused on the need for well-balanced, hands on education programs. This message also emerged from the earlier Land and Water Strategy Workshops.

Let Us Participate

One of the biggest criticisms aired at the meetings was that Government does not generally provide adequate and timely opportunities for concerned Manitobans to participate in resource planning issues.

Many felt that lack of access to necessary information further impeded public involvement. Many stated that information should be in a form understandable by the general public.

Fire Protection a Must

Forest fire prevention is a major issue for communities in the forest zone. Those who were affected by the disastrous fires of 1989 stressed the need for prevention programs which are the most current and technologically advanced.

Different Areas/Different Needs

Manitoba is a diverse province and the needs of communities throughout the province reflect those differences. Northern communities rely heavily on the boreal forest for employment and recreation. Rural Manitobans see the potential of private woodlots to supplement income, and to provide both wildlife habitat and windbreaks. To urban residents trees mean greenspace, shade, clean air and tranquillity.

Planning and management activities must accommodate these differences.

Local Priorities to be Considered

More input by local communities is needed. That was the common concern, particularly in the north where many people felt that their individual and community needs were largely ignored by decision-makers in the southern part of the province.

Many northern residents felt that the lobbying power of southern environmental groups strongly influenced activities in their areas. The perceived southern (particularly urban) movement toward preservation, rather than conservation of resources, was seen as a threat to the northern economy.

Maximum Value for Forest Products

Manitobans do not want their forest resources to leave the province in raw form. Many participants agreed that by developing wood products here at home, Manitoba could get added value from timber. Some expressed the benefits to the provincial economy as a whole, while others cited local employment opportunities as the reasons for more made in Manitoba wood products.

Biological Diversity Retained

Participants indicated that planting large single species stands is not desirable. Maintaining biological diversity of all forest species was considered a high priority for many.

Original Forest Policy 1 Environmental Enhancement and Protection

OBJECTIVE:
To ensure and promote forest activities that are environmentally sound and improve the environment.

POLICY 1.1
Incentives, programs, or where necessary, regulations shall be established, implemented and monitored to ensure that forest access, harvesting, renewal, maintenance and use activities are compatible with a quality environment.

POLICY 1.2
Afforestation programs shall be encouraged to promote watershed conservation and shall be based on sound technical, environmental and economic considerations.

POLICY 1.3
Reforestation shall reflect the genetic diversity found within the natural forest ecosystem.

POLICY 1.4
Selected forested areas shall be designated to preserve and retain genetic diversity.

POLICY 1.5
Forest resources shall be managed in a manner which fulfills our global environmental responsibilities and enhances the forest ecosystem.

Background

Forest management practices affect the forest ecosystem. Management of forest lands consistent with the health and vigour of the forest ecosystem is a must. Concerns include management activities, protection of habitats, the need for afforestation programs for watershed conservation, protection of genetic diversity, preservation of significant forested areas, and recognition of local forest resources within a global environment.

Overview of Participants' Response

Most people agreed that environmental protection was a top priority, and stressed the need to maintain a healthy environment. A primary concern was maintaining species and genetic diversity. Some participants stressed the need to preserve representative ecological areas, consistent with recommendations in the Brundtland Report and Endangered Spaces Campaign.

Participants expressed concern about the use of incentives, particularly monetary for encouraging users to comply with forest regulations and guidelines. Most of those who commented about the need for regulations, programs and incentives were concerned about improving reforestation practises.

Policy 1.1

There was general concern about the use of incentives versus regulations to ensure that proper forest management practises were being pursued. Many respondents requested a definition for "incentives" and clarification as to whether these were monetary or otherwise.

Several people felt the need for agreements between forestry companies who develop roads and general public regarding access to forest resources. Some thought that areas should not be open to all forest users. Concern for environmentally sound activities was another point brought forward.

Policy 1.2

The primary question arising from this policy was how to compare environmental and economic considerations. There was general support for an afforestation policy provided it does not allow for replacing naturally unforested areas with trees.

Policy 1.3

Two issues repeatedly arose during the workshops: the need to retain genetic diversity and species diversity. Some expressed concern about replanting monoculture plantations or sacrificing genetic diversity by using plus trees (genetically improved stock). Use of local seed stock was suggested as a method of alleviating that problem.

Environmental Protection

Revised Forest Policy 1

Policy 1.4

Again the need to retain genetic and species diversity was stressed. In addition many emphasized that entire ecosystems need to be preserved, citing recommendations in the Brundtland Commission report and Endangered Spaces campaign. Many suggested that 12% of Manitoba representing all the natural regions of the province be set aside as preserved lands. Other topics addressed included retaining seed collection areas, selective cutting and the need to harvest prime wood.

Policy 1.5

Terminology was seen as a problem to many. A common question was "how can a natural system be enhanced". Management was not favoured by some.

Programs and Initiatives Suggested...

There was considerable support for preserving representative areas of the province. Most cited the Brundtland Commission Report for the need to set aside 12% of wildlands. Some made further reference to preserving portions of the 12 natural regions of Manitoba as identified by the Endangered Spaces Campaign.

Use of local seed sources for reforestation was encouraged. Developing genetically superior "Plus Trees" from local stock was also suggested.

Watershed protection, multi-use planning and public information programs were also suggested.

Manitoba's forests must be managed to meet our global responsibilities

Objective

To ensure and promote forest activities that are environmentally sound and maintain the environmental integrity of the forest ecosystem.

Policy 1.1

Incentives, programs, and (as required) guidelines or regulations shall be established, implemented and monitored to ensure that forest access, harvesting, renewal, and all use activities maintain the environmental integrity of the forest ecosystem.

Policy 1.2

Afforestation programs shall be encouraged to promote watershed conservation and shall be based on sound environmental and economic considerations.

Policy 1.3

Reforestation shall maintain the natural species diversity found within the forest ecosystem.

Policy 1.4

Selected areas, representative of all Manitoba's natural forest ecosystems, shall be designated to preserve and retain natural species, and genetic and ecological diversity, as endorsed in the Endangered Spaces Campaign.

Policy 1.5

Forests and their use shall be managed in a manner which fulfils our global environmental responsibilities and maintains the forest ecosystem.

Environmental Protection cont'd

Specific Comments on the Policies

OBJECTIVE

To ensure and promote forest activities that are environmentally sound and maintain the environmental integrity of the forest ecosystem.

- Part of this objective should be that a certain area, i.e. 12% of forest, be protected from all resource extraction. The balance [should] be maintained sustainably. Some portion of the 12% [should allow] limited recreation and some restricted from any recreational resource [use].
- Licenses to operators shall include the possibility that lands to meet claims, flood compensation, provincial parks and ecological reserves will be abstracted from an allocation. Where possible, operators will be guided away from such areas until decisions are reached on the above alternative uses.
- Logging in provincial parks shall be terminated. Existing park areas shall be abstracted from all allocations.
- Maybe substitute "sustain" for "improve".
- "Improve the environment" could possibly read "maintain the environmental integrity" to avoid misinterpretation.
- There is a need to look at all the values of forests; the highest values Canadians put on forests are wildlife and wilderness. Forestry is further down the list. In this workbook, the highest values are calculated strictly in commercial terms. Even if calculated in commercial terms, the economic benefits of other forest uses have not been adequately assessed.
- Need 12% preservation of all wildlands in Manitoba.
- Question the phrase "improve the environment". What is meant by improvement? Does this mean an environment requiring repair or simply an environment which we could make better?
- Changed objective to read "To ensure (and promote) that the diverse forest ecosystems are maintained and that forest activities are environmentally sound".

POLICY 1.1

Incentives, programs, and (as required) guidelines or regulations shall be established, implemented and monitored to ensure that forest access, harvesting, renewal, and all use activities maintain the environmental integrity of the forest ecosystem.

- "Incentives" what form - define in a broad form with some specific examples. Nothing should be etched in stone.
- Policy 1 in general is not strong enough to ensure the forests remain environmentally sound.
- For every tree removed, two should be replanted.
- Not in favour of "incentives" since they generally cloud the true picture.
- Policy should read "Incentives, programs, regulations will be established".... and "or where necessary" phrase left out. Need guidelines established ahead of time; environment prime concern.
- Enforcement: want objective monitoring, then enforcement. Need legislation for power to enforce laws.
- Allowable harvesting and renewal techniques should be reviewed regularly in the light of research and publicity.
- We want hard and fast rules for stocking standards and we want them publicized. Site degradation and soil compaction should be addressed specifically.
- Prefer regulations by legislation.
- If an incentive program is used, it must be monitored.
- Access: there should be some agreement between leaser and general public in which areas should be accessed by public and which areas should be restricted.
- What is a quality environment? Everyone who is concerned should have input in deciding the incentives, programs and regulations, i.e. business, government officials and employees.
- Access: not limited. Harvesting: support harvesting if it is done in proper manner (creates employment). An aggressive reforestation program is needed.
- Transporting and storing wood in water should be eliminated.
- Develop a herbicide policy and guidelines with a public education program.
- Another motherhood statement. "Ensure" should be replaced with a more positive and less ambiguous; remove term; remove "that" after "ensure".
- Problems:
  1) who provides access? At who's expense? Who maintains access? At who's expense?
  2) harvesting and renewal should go hand in hand, i.e. you harvest; you better be prepared to reforest. Any incentives to practice intensive silviculture should be to the person or corporation providing those benefits.
- Policies contain no incentive programs to leave forest as is; all policies are geared to man's use. Leave it alone, without interference.
- Set aside certain areas.
- Forest access: how?
- I appreciate this positive trend, but it needs to go further. Forests need to be protected; optimum sustainable develop is not clear cutting, but selective cutting. This method also provides more jobs.
- We disagree with providing incentives. No need to establish regulations. Set up the programs and basic policies.
- Quality environment is a somewhat "grey" term; who sets the standards? What sort of incentives?

"There is a need to look at all the values of the forest"

POLICY 1.2

Afforestation programs shall be encouraged to promote watershed conservation and shall be based on sound environmental and economic considerations.

- How would weighing of technical environmental and economic considerations be determined?
- Economical consideration; all above considerations to be equal. Draw a linkage between forest, water and soil policies and all other resources.
- Need qualifying clause depicting watershed only. I am a forester and to me this could mean we will be required to reforest areas where no trees grew before. If this is for stream beds in Winnipeg and major urban riverbanks then say so. To me this policy has great potential for misinterpretation.
- This policy consideration should be given to protect watershed systems in areas of high elevation, e.g. Porcupine and Duck Mountains.
- This policy is a good one and afforestation should be considered and promoted in agricultural areas.
- A good policy for Agro-Manitoba. Where are the resources and funds to implement this policy?
- Policy refers to afforestation only; add all forestry programs.
- Would like to see areas return to natural cover as a modification to afforestation.
- Definition of afforestation would mean replacing a natural habitat, i.e. grasslands with trees, a commercially viable product to be harvested. This should not happen!
- Financial or tax incentives? For farmers this means woodlots; there is currently no monetary incentive to have current woodlots and shelterbelts.
- Should be connected with Policy 1.3 genetic diversity.

POLICY 1.3

Reforestation shall maintain the natural species diversity found within the forest ecosystem.

- Monoculture must be avoided. Shall reflect the genetic diversity of the entire ecosystem not just the commercially viable genes. This policy is incompatible with Policy 2.2.
- What's being done regarding the genetic pool.
- Local seed source is best. Other species not indigenous to the area may not adapt to plantation.
- Difficulties on a clear understanding.
- How do we fair versus other provinces? Are two areas [nurseries] enough to provide the entire province with trees.
- Should we consider new breeds introduced into different areas of Manitoba, e.g. Duck Mountain.
- Good! Don't want mono-culture forests.
- Replant 100% of what is taken out through harvest.
- "Genetic" should be changed to "species".
- Not necessarily. For example, an area may be capable of producing white spruce; a fire has destroyed it and the area regenerates to aspen. Should the aspen now be harvested? We feel this would make an ideal opportunity to replace it with white spruce. On the other hand, black spruce swamps should continue to grow black spruce.
- Statement is not practical. Genetic diversity should be a separate policy.
- Why should we perpetrate the status quo? Why not encourage the development of species which will have more commercial value in 50 years?
- Does this policy mean that areas will be clear cut and replanted or will they regenerate naturally by leaving some stands.
- OK. Add "through better varieties may be substituted".
- Seed cones should be picked only from tall, healthy, desirable trees and the cones should be planted and the plants designated for the area from where the seed originated. Preferably greenhouses should be developed locally.
- Why keep genetic diversity?
- With reforestation we are wasting public funds growing non - sound genetic species. Regrow compatible species for environmental regions, not commercially acceptable "red pine".
- Concern about planting monocultures and reforestation stock with little genetic diversity.
- Reforestation shall reflect the genetic diversity found within the natural forest ecosystem, through the various stages of forest succession.
- How will this policy fit with all the different forest users, e.g. monotypic stand regeneration maybe preferable to the forest harvester but not other users. Seems to be a direct conflict with Policy 4.5.
- Genetic diversity planting stock not environment diversity.

Environmental Protection cont'd

POLICY 1.4

Selected areas, representative of all Manitoba's natural forest ecosystems, shall be designated to preserve and retain natural species, and genetic and ecological diversity, as endorsed in the Endangered Spaces campaign.

- Concern about taking tracts of land out of economic development in order to preserve ecosystems.
- Land should be set aside before government loses control. Strong commitment needed to wild land and maintenance of genetic diversity.
- Preservation of forest ecosystems and genetic diversity.
- There is a need for buffer zones around ecological reserves. Replace with "A minimum of 62% of Manitoba's forests shall be selected to preserve and retain genetic diversity". This should be done by the year 2000 to ensure that the reserves are available."
- Public to have input into selection of designated areas. Include lesser vegetation.
- Public should be able to vote on the areas to be preserved and the areas to be harvested.
- Preserves are not set up according to the best of the species longevity, i.e. Large Tooth Aspen. Environmental zones do not permit cutting which will only kill these stands in 10 years time. Re-establish priorities of Ecological Reserves.
- Principle good, but we need more area in ecological preserves and teeth in the policy. Too vague. Protect ecologically significant zones. Set aside control zones in all areas of province. "Unmanaged".
- Yes, but within limitations.
- This should be a prime consideration. Don't take all the forest. Add "species and".
- Selected: Who determines how, and what percentages?
- Some stands retained for annual cone collection.
- Selected forested areas representative of all natural forest ecosystems in Manitoba shall be set aside in wilderness reserves to preserve and retain genetic diversity. These wilderness reserves shall ideally comprise 12% of Manitoba's land mass.
- Change to "12%" instead of "selected areas".
- Define genetic diversity; if diversity means range land, recreation, wilderness, forest harvesting, then spell it out. Also what happens if an area designated as a non harvest area becomes infested with a beetle infestation? Does this mean that the resource cannot be harvested; clarify this, it means a lot.
- Manitoba to reduce disease and improve genetic vigour, i.e. mono species lead to problem. Change "genetic diversity" to "genetic and ecological diversity".
- Good. Set aside areas of ecological significance.
- A minimum of 12% of each of the 12 natural regions of Manitoba (regarding the Brundtland Commission Report and Endangered Spaces) to be preserved from resource extraction. Two views on this policy: a) no forest to be harvested in parks; and b) controlled harvesting of mature forests in parkland can be a detriment to forest fire (i.e. 1% per annum).
- Selective cutting types, sizes, etc. of trees.
- Should be managed. Prime wood should be harvested.
- Does not like selected areas for species diversity in specific areas. Should be a policy throughout every cottage area.
- Suggested that 12% of forest be set aside and left untouched. Needs to be a distribution throughout the province.
- Qualify, not sure of intention.
- Important to establish areas and designate those to retain genetic diversity, "variation".
- Should development balance number and size of areas maintained versus area harvested.

Protected Red Pine site in southeast manitoba

"Set aside areas of ecological significance"

POLICY 1.5

Forests and their use shall be managed in a manner which fulfills our global environmental responsibilities and maintains the forest ecosystem.

- Can a forest be managed and enhanced at the same time?
- Changed one word in the policy to "...environmental responsibilities and preserve the forest ecosystem", rather than "...enhance the forest ecosystem". The idea is to have something that isn't re-made. Forest should not be managed, but human activity can be managed. When preservation is your objective it is the human activity that needs to be managed.
- A good recognition of the fact that although we criticize tropical forest practices, we are just as responsible. "Management" is a poor word.
- Considerable waste wood is left and could be utilized. More efficient use of the total tree, such as is done in Saskatchewan.
- Harvest of all mature trees.
- Hard to understand combination of terms. Remove "enhances the forest ecosystems"; belongs in 1.4.
- Define "our... responsibilities".
- How do you enhance the natural forest ecosystem? "Maintain" the natural forest ecosystem rather than the word "enhance".
- Global is almost impossible to implement. We can only be ethical in what we do provincially and have limited influence on forest policy federally. Global is an all encompassing term that requires the entire world to be on the same wave length. I can use the example of acid rain: the Americans acknowledge the problem but do nothing because of the great expense required and the job loss to industry or people to clean up the mess.

PROGRAMS AND INITIATIVES THAT YOU SUGGESTED

- Encourage and support a joint effort between the Parks Branch and non-governmental naturalists to identify natural regions and features requiring protection prior to the issuance of new timber licenses.
- Part of this objective should be that a certain area, i.e. 12% of forest, is to be protected from all resource extraction. The balance to be maintained sustainably. Some portion of the 12% with limited recreation and some restricted from any recreational resource.
- Participation of forestry tree seedlings and Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA) seedlings.
- Incentives should mainly be directed to main artery roads to facilitate harvesting, reforestation and forest protection. This enhances the ability to provide multi-use of the forest as well.
- Local seed source is best. More research of non-indigenous species [for urban use].
- Public Information on current status of reforestation from non-bias source.
- Preferably greenhouses should be developed locally.
- Yes, local seed source is best, but genetic diversity should be concentrated on plus tree selection. Adaptation by tree species to a specific site or region may not be the best quality of tree [seed] available. Joint funding needed for building a greenhouse in Wabowden.
- To develop research into superior tree species.
- By and large we thought that the Brundtland Commission's 12% guideline was a good one. The Gods River area was recommended as a good site for preservation. There is a need for buffer zones around ecological reserves.
- At least 12% of forest areas should be preserved as wilderness areas, as indicated by the Endangered Spaces Campaign of World Wildlife Fund.
- Principle good, but we need more area as ecological preserves, and teeth in the policy. Too vague. Protect ecologically significant zones. Set aside control zones on all areas of province. "Unmanaged".
- Some stands retained for annual cone collection.
- Selected forest areas representative of all natural forest eco-systems in Manitoba shall be set aside in wilderness reserves to preserve and retain genetic diversity. These wilderness reserves shall ideally comprise 12% of Manitoba's land mass.
- Measures should be taken to identify these areas before harvesting.
- Important to establish areas and designate those to retain genetic diversity "variation".
- Okay. On the Brokenhead River channel, some of the original genetic stock still exists and should be carefully guarded and nurtured.
- More protection needed for watersheds of important historical and recreational waterways such as Bloodvein, Pigeon, Berens, Poplar, Hayes, Seal, etc. Protection of large areas of various eco-systems, caribou migration/calving areas. More wilderness parks such as Atikaki and Whiteshell wilderness zone. Less sale of raw materials and more manufacturing such as furniture. Recycle of used paper and newsprint.
- Forested lands should be surveyed [studied] to identify and define areas worthy of preservation, including distinctive natural features, archaeological sites, unique habitats for certain wildlife species and special wilderness areas.
- Preservation should be up front; if economic development is up front, we can only preserve what remains.

Environmental Protection cont'd

General Comments on the Policies

- Include as separate policy sections a policy on "Wild Forests" and another on "Harvested Forests".
- Provincial parks should be abstracted from allocations for timber extraction as a rule. Park plans should be revised or drafted to define areas where minimum management is deemed needed to enhance recreational and other park-oriented values.
- In our virgin forests, I would suggest that clear cutting be used and that reforestation be mandatory using the best genetic seedlings for the area concerned.
- 1. Reforestation - must keep pace with that harvested with species native or suitable to area.

  2. Harvest - must be done in such a way to reduce erosion and environmental impact, e.g. large open tracts of land cleared by block harvesting should be eliminated, as this method destroys species which aren't being harvested. Take out only what you [need]!
- Developing and draining the head waters of small rivers and creeks must be stopped. Massive drainage construction has covered the gravel bottom with clay silt. Over use of fertilizers has promoted algae in these streams choking out fish population in the winter. Water retention in the head water area must be renewed. Bog retention, beaver dams and some man-made ponds with rocky, gravel bottoms for fish spawning are needed.
- I believe that commercial logging, bush clearing and deforestation should be strongly discouraged in Manitoba. Leave the forest alone. Clearing of bush and use of marginal farmland should also be banned. Research into alternate fuel and recycling of existing products should be implemented.
- Overall these policies are fine if the need to preserve representative areas of Manitoba's different biomes is recognized up front and addressed before allocation for harvest is made, and the realization that preservation and harvest are mutually exclusive is part of this process.
- I would rather you seek out and ostracize those groups, individuals, corporations who do not comply with regulations.
- I would like to see more enforcement and environmental concerns placed before social or economic, as anything that is environmentally unsound eventually becomes an unwise practice for future social and economic harmony.
- I would like to see Natural Resources Department have a higher profile.
- Environmental enhancement and improvement implies an environment that has been damaged; what about forest areas that are functioning ecosystems that need protection? Why assume they are all damaged?
- Changed title to read "Environmental Enhancement and Preservation"
- Motherhood statements - I don't think anyone can argue with this statement because as written it allows for all resource use and resource users.
- Objective of Policy #1 is contradictory. Any forest activities (logging, recreation) by definition harm or affect the environment. They cannot improve the environment.
- No mention is made of wildlife habitat maintenance.
- If you are cutting wood or lumber how does that improve the environment; must balance economic development and environmental protection.
- Most of the policies are very general and hard to argue with - like apple pie and ice cream. In general, the group agreed with most of the policies. More local and community input in decision making policies is great.
- Encourage alternatives to clear-cutting. A fundamental change is occurring in forestry's attitudes and should be encouraged.
- Not clear - define "existing state of environment or improving current practices".
- The forest should be utilized to the best of its productive ability.
- Clearer statement of objectives; what value of improvement are we looking for, conservation or economical?
- No reference to harvest techniques occurs in Policy 1 - techniques used must be compatible with preservation of the full diversity of the natural ecosystem.
- Manitoba leads the country in terms of total reserved forest, but is last in terms of total area adequately protected. Ten percent of the province is reserved, but only 1.7% is protected, i.e. free from logging, mining and hydro development. Even Atikaki, our only provincial wilderness park, allows mining exploration.
- Workbook states that most provincial parks are located in our forests and gives the illusion that parks have been removed from forestry operations. The only provincial park areas which don't permit logging are Atikaki Wilderness Park and Mantario Wilderness Zone in the Whiteshell. The policy should state quite clearly that there should be areas set aside and preserved - representative areas of ecosystems (as well as unique areas) - to serve as benchmarks.
- Okay.
- Sustainable 5 year, update 20 year.
- Would like to see a lot more reforestation. All farmers, wood cutters should be made to plant more trees.
- Allow more local input and involvement in reforestation (one of our number is willing to do his own scarification if he is paid the same as the contractors). We are 50 years behind in planting.
- These policies must be written by politicians full of double talk. Should be written by language of choice, e.g. Cree, Satau, layman's English.
- Basically in agreement. What is environmentally sound can create a degree of discussion, e.g. should roadside buffers be abolished or sustained?
- Removal of trees; planting cycle. Is there any environment damage in the interim? There is a need to balance this!
- Environmental aspects should be taken into consideration. How are they going to accomplish any of the goals? Need information from other countries. Canada is virtually new in forestry management compared to European countries. Different areas of Manitoba are different. Each has to develop in its own way. There was general agreement about the policies. User deal with the policies. Ownership issue.
- Agree.
- Forest activities could be further defined.
- Suggest a measurable goal such as "To establish a hierarchy of priority of how Manitobans wish to allocate Manitoba forest for various uses and/or values, and to ensure that the 12% protected

' Public should have input into selection of designated areas '

ecosystem quota proposed by the Brundtland Commission is implemented in Manitoba".

- Encourage small operations to log areas including burnt out areas. Harvest only mature trees, leave young to mature. Avoid ruining the forest floor by scarification with large D8 caterpillars.
- I question:

  1. The ongoing practice of clear cutting and the expanse of land it entails;
  2. The prohibitive use of harvesting machines from the point of view of forest floor destruction and direct/indirect employment of Manitobans;
  3. Far more use of selective cutting methods especially for saw milling operations and to reduce reforestation costs;
  4. Greater enforcement and security of sentence to wasteful logging practices;
  5. Logging operators should be publicly responsible for both harvesting as well as planting quotas; and
  6. Cutting areas should not be left as war zones but cleaned up immediately and replanted by the next growing season.

- There is way too much fibre left behind in areas being harvested. We should be making the operators take all they are entitled to, and not leave a piece of wood on the ground because it doesn't make 8' or 16'.
- Protect riparian vegetation; could be a separate policy. Riparian forests along major water courses and water bodies in Manitoba shall be managed as buffer zones for aesthetics, as fisheries, wildlife etc., and water courses.
- 1. The boreal forest is a fragile ecosystem in which animal and plant life are easily affected by disturbances. Growth is slow due to climate conditions.

  2. Clearcut logging should be banned. Consider the state of B.C. and other forests where this has been the practice.

  3. The effect of effluent on water courses and on the general environment in the vicinity of pulp mills is of concern. Fish, a staple food of many northern residents, may be contaminated. The livelihood and lifestyle (e.g. trapping, fishing) of northern people are also of concern .
- Our management of extraction must be overhauled - both field and office.
- The guidelines/regulations are appropriate. The questions are: who will ensure compliance and enforcement? Will the Province commit funds to ensure enforcement?
- This is the only policy that mentions harvesting. There should be a whole set of public policies relating to harvesting techniques and renewal.
- The environment should always be taken into consideration. The devastation caused by logging and preparation for reforestation is unacceptable due to the effects on the environment - especially wildlife. My major complaint in the reforestation that I participated in is that empty plastic fuel containers and other plastic materials were left in the prepared areas. The plastic containers were bad enough in themselves, but the fuel and other substances (benzene and other carcinogenic organic compounds in oil) left behind could cause irreplaceable damage to the forest being planted.
- Cancel the use of tree farmers. Cancel all spraying of chemicals. When a tree farmer is used, for every tree they skid out of bush they kill approximately 50 others. Go back to skid horses.
- What is a "quality" environment [need definition]? The overall policy is somewhat vague.
- What is the harvesting strategy - clear cut or selective cut? What proportion of selective cutting is feasible?
- Motherhood statement.
- Regeneration expressed as a problem in some areas, no refor ation in some, also a lack of management, e.g. thinning.
- Watershed conservation a concern.
- Clean-up areas where logging or milling has occurred should be better supervised. Examples: garbage, old machinery, vehicles, saw dust, slabs and branches.
- How are considerations weighted?
- If nothing was there before why put it there now? Does this mean licensees will be required to reforest areas that currently do not sustain a forest crop?
- Who will do this?
- Buffers are important; concern for buffers behind cottage developments. How much for each area, may have different concerns for different areas; need to maintain flexibility.
- Not a problem in this area.
- Part of Repap's five-year plan is to kill off hardwoods (for areas under 50% hardwood); a herbicide is used to create majority of softwood.
- Trees should be topped in bush [where felled] not at landing. Tree topping [at cutting site] increases cone dispersal.
- What is being done to maintain gene pool in different areas [each specific area has its own gene pool]?
- How do you protect against erosion, etc? Who makes policies? Who's views carry the weight? Will harvesters, etc. have more influence on decisions?
- Maybe don't want to replant 100% because forest was too dense to start with.
- How can a selected forested area be designated to preserve and retain genetic diversities while very little concern is given to what surrounds the selected area. Preservation is an excellent idea, but I don't think you can lock an area up in a invisible box and expect the areas genetic diversities to stay healthier than their unhealthy surroundings, e.g. a tree in a wilderness park is just as vulnerable to acid rain as a tree outside the park.
- We need specific goals and guidelines for this.
- Why Not?
- Need commitment for whole city. Province can't do anything about acid rain.
- Too big a topic for us.
- Global strategy.
- How does man enhance a natural system?
- Need commitment from all areas, e.g. acid rain producing states recognize the problem but do nothing. Tariffs on softwood lumber is another example.
- Are cuts getting ahead of regeneration, therefore reducing the balance of our climate?
- Disagree. How can you inventory and set values?

Original Forest Policy 2 Supply and Allocation

OBJECTIVE:
To supply and allocate forest resources on a sustainable basis which optimizes social, environmental, and economic benefits and opportunities to Manitobans.

POLICY 2.1
Allocation of forests shall facilitate integrated use compatible with the given stage of the forest's life cycle.

POLICY 2.2
Supply of wood fibre shall be managed on the basis of sustained yield as reflected in allowable cut calculations and shall be enhanced through intensive forest management.

POLICY 2.3
Recycling of forest products shall be encouraged. Appropriate strategies shall be developed to coordinate recycling efforts with the forest industry needs.

POLICY 2.4
Long-term changes related to climate and market demand shall be evaluated to determine their effect s on the supply of forest resources.

POLICY 2.5
Forest resources shall be allocated in an equitable manner amongst the various users of the forests including the non-commercial needs of individuals and communities.

POLICY 2.6
Allocation systems shall provide for security of tenure to facilitate long term planning horizons, accommodate ecological and economic considerations and shall be reviewed on a regular basis.

Background

This policy area addresses the need and potential for recycling to increase supply, the monitoring of climatic change, the fair or equitable allocation of forests among various users, the nature of tenure security, and the needs of individuals and local communities.

Overview of Participants' Response

Recycling proved to be the most popular issue. A common theme was the desire to make recycling of wood products mandatory. Many emphasized that recycling had to pay for itself.

Another concern expressed was that forest use reflect the needs of society and the environment as well as industry. Integrated use, compatible with the age and development of the forest was the main focus.

Reaction was mixed to the concept of security of tenure. Some viewed tenure as giving away our forests, while others felt that tenure provided the framework required for proper long-term management.

There were suggestions for reordering the policies to reflect relative priority.

Policy 2.1

Several people indicated that they did not understand this policy.

Some participants felt that various uses, e.g. harvesting and recreation, were incompatible. Other comments included the need to consider Native land claims, accessibility of timber and the impact of economics over the environment in allocation decisions.

Policy 2.2

Reaction to this policy varied. Concern was raised about the long term viability of superior trees, particularly if significant climatic or environmental change should occur (refer to Policy 1.4).

Other issues included: maximizing the use of waste wood products and smaller diameter trees, assuring that the costs and benefits of planting were allocated appropriately, and permitting public participation in the annual allowable cut (AAC) calculations.

Policy 2.3

Many participants indicated that the order of the policies should reflect the public's interest in recycling. Comments were generally in favour of recycling. However, many stated that recycling programs should be cost effective and based on market demand. Numerous participants felt that recycling should be mandatory. Other concerns were expressed over the danger of chemicals used in recycling, the high monetary costs of current processes and that recycling alone is not sufficient without reducing and reusing.

' The policies should be re-arranged to better reflect priorities '

Revised Forest Policy 2

Policy 2.4

Two issues were discussed in this policy: market and climate. This caused confusion for many participants. The issues have been separated into two policies .

Participants were divided between pessimism and optimism about the effects of environmental change. Some felt that increased demand would add to an already stressed environment. At least one thought that global warming could shorten the time required for trees to mature, therefore increase supply.

There was general support for long term planning and evaluation to determine forest use. Some people indicated that economic demands would supersede environmental concerns. Others felt that good management would allow us to meet increased demands without negative environmental impact. (Note: comments in this paragraph refer to the new policy 2.5 - see Revised Policies).

Policy 2.5

The term equitable was questioned and a definition was requested.

Concern was raised about allocating large areas to major companies. Several participants stated that allocation must include non-timber lands for wilderness preservation. The question of how to compare non-commercial values to commercial values was an concern for some. It was suggested that the quota system was out of date.

Policy 2.6

Several people felt that large companies were given an unfair advantage, adding that smaller companies may actually need even more. Some thought that tenure was imperative for good management, while others felt that it was in need of review.

Programs and Initiatives Suggested...

Recycling programs were encouraged. Some felt that recycling should be mandatory through legislation, others suggested that government could play a larger role in developing markets for recycled products. Demand side management was presented as an example of a program that government could initiate.

Priorizing timber allocation to reflect local needs was recommended.

OBJECTIVE
To supply and allocate forest resources on a sustainable basis which balances environmental, social, and economic benefits and opportunities to Manitobans.

POLICY 2.1
The life cycle of the forest shall be of prime concern in its allocation in order to accommodate integrated use to meet the needs of society, environment and the forest industry. To be renumbered 2.2.

POLICY 2.2
NO CHANGE
To be renumbered 2.3.

POLICY 2.3
Recycling of wood products shall be increased. Appropriate strategies, incentives and legislation shall be developed to coordinate economically viable recycling efforts with environmental, societal and forest industry needs. To be renumbered 2.1.

POLICY 2.4
Long-term environmental (climate) changes shall be evaluated to determine their effects on the supply and quality of forest resources and the forest ecosystem.

New Policy
Long-term economic and technological changes shall be evaluated to determine their effects on the supply and quality of forest resources. To be renumbered 2.5

POLICY 2.5
NO CHANGE
To be renumbered 2.6.

POLICY 2.6
Allocation systems shall provide for security of tenure to facilitate long-term planning horizons, accommodate environmental, social and economic considerations and shall be reviewed on a regular basis and revised if necessary. To be renumbered 2.7.

Supply and Allocation cont'd

Specific Comments on the Policies

OBJECTIVE

To supply and allocate forest resources on a sustainable basis which balances environmental, social, and economic benefits and opportunities to Manitobans.

- Do not put economic values ahead of environment values, e.g. farmers overcleaning or overgrazing in south.
- Contradicts with tenure system. Maybe a better definition of who gets what.
- Don't put economic values before environment values.
- Agree the forest has to have many uses.
- Need to define "optimizes". How about using the word "balanced" (to accommodate compromise).
- Allocation should be based on current policy of the day.
- Priority 1) Environment; 2) Social; 3) Economic
- Change objective to read "When forest resources are allocated on a sustainable basis which optimizes social, environmental and economic benefits and opportunities to Manitobans to all ecosystems."
- Social, environmental and economic equal weight.
- Agree but priorize the statement Economic, Environmental, Social benefits.
- Priorities will have to come from each area; for example, development concerning the northeast side of Lake Winnipeg should reflect the priorities of the people living there.
- Components are not always compatible. Goal should be to maximize the sum of the components.
- Some of us feel that timber is not used to its fullest potential, e.g. large logs are used for pulp rather than dimensional lumber.
- The sub-policies should be re-arranged to reflect better priorities.

POLICY 2.1

The life cycle of the forest shall be of prime concern in its allocation in order to accommodate integrated use to meet the needs of society, environment and the forest industry.

- Three potential policies that would provide firm direction in solving the problem identified [timber allocation conflicts], and that would achieve the stated objective are as follows:
  1) Priority in forest allocations shall be given first to meet Indian Land Claims and flood compensation, second to lands worthy of preservation for provincial parks and ecological reserves, and third for the supply of wood fibre.
  2) Wood fibre allocation licences shall include a provision to enable the withdrawal of lands required to meet Indian Land Claims and flood compensation, and provincial parks and ecological reserves. Where possible, licensees will be prohibited from operating in such areas until decisions are reached on the above-mentioned alternative uses.
  3) Logging in provincial parks shall be terminated. Existing parks shall be abstracted from existing licences.
- Agree but not explained.
- Difficult to accomplish! How can you integrate clear cutting with recreational use?
- I agree, but trade offs should be established for potential unforeseeable problems, as such as beetle infestation, forest fire, and over mature decadent timber.
- The whole entire forest resource should be utilized. Available timber does not necessarily mean accessible timber.
- Road construction must be accelerated to access all resources.
- All uses e.g. recreation, harvesting, are incompatible.
- Parks be made more accessible for culling of mature and over mature trees [diseased trees].
- Priority on the entire ecosystem not just the trees.
- We do it now. Higher use areas require greater sensitivity of land use.
- Mature forests should be harvested. We are dealing with a renewable resource.
- We suggest that this statement be reworded so that a larger percentage of the population will understand it.
- There is a problem with the allocation process; who gets what and when?
- There is a danger that economic clout will unduly influence allocation. This issue reflects directly on Policy 7 and visa versa.

"More opportunities for recycling should be encouraged"

POLICY 2.2

Supply of wood fibre shall be managed on the basis of sustained yield as reflected in allowable cut calculations and shall be enhanced through intensive forest management.

- If you select "superior" trees in the present circumstance will they survive to be superior with environmental change? Is the entire forest management compatible with Policy 1.3?
- Agree 100%. More emphasis should be placed on explaining this principle to all Manitobans.
- Total tree utilization to a 4" top [10 cm]. No slashing (this will come with mechanical harvesting). Mobile chipper van is an alternative to wasting slashed wood at bush roadside. Done now. We promote the use of mature smaller diameter wood.
- If the licensee practices intensive silviculture then the benefits should resort to the licensee by reduced stumpage [incentive silviculture results in increased timber volume coming from a previously harvested area].
- If the Government provides intensive silviculture then the crown reaps the benefits by increased revenue in increased stumpage from increased volume on the site.
- Can there be public participation in the process of calculating of allowable cut calculations? Allowable cut should be reduced if there is a significant fire in the area.
- No monoculture. Uneven aged management "Don't want tree farms".
- We have many concerns about clear cutting. Effective means of harvesting other than clear cutting should be pursued.
- Overall, we were uncomfortable with the idea of intensive forest management. It may be that natural regeneration will in the long run produce better yields than scientific management. Intensive management may not be financially feasible in northern Manitoba. Oppose use of pesticides, oppose even age stands.
- Discriminate policies are needed for different regions. Do not make intensive forest management standard for all regions.
- Every effort should be made to expand the useable forest base.
- Reflects on Policy 4.2 because of the cost of intensive management.

POLICY 2.3

Recycling of wood products shall be increased. Appropriate strategies, incentives and legislation shall be developed to coordinate economically viable recycling efforts with environmental, societal and forest industry needs

- More encouragement.
- Recycling statement should be stronger; more emphasis
- Recycling of forest products shall be "required".
- Expense in a way that recycling is not the band aid solution.
- More opportunities for recycling should be encouraged and available in Manitoba (and the rest of the country). These policies should be discussed at the federal level.
- More forceful than "encouraged"; regulations should be in place to make recycling mandatory not just encouraged.
- Well planned thorough strategy. Demand side management needed; reduce demand for paper.
- Should recycling of forest products take priority over harvesting of the resource?
- Should encourage this policy. However, government must encourage and promote market development for recycled products. Require forestry companies to use a portion of their fibre requirements as recycled paper.
- Changed the wording of the policy [from] "Recycling of forest products shall be encouraged. Appropriate strategies shall be developed to coordinate recycling efforts with the forest industry needs" to "Recycling of forest products shall be required. Appropriate strategies shall be developed to coordinate recycling efforts with the forest industry needs and society and environment needs". Recycling can be made a condition of a license. Should be Policy 2.1. Recycling efforts with the forest industry, society and environment needs.
- Sure, if there's a market for it. Retrieving paper to be recycled is good, no question. There will be damage to the environment by chemicals used to recycle.
- Agree, but must be economically sound process.
- Government should look for more intense recycling. Maybe incentives for forestry recycling.
- Reuse and reduce the consumption of the resource. Recycling is too narrow, seems to address only the paper [landfill crises] and is not broad enough in scope.
- This statement should be stronger, more emphasis should be placed on developing and encouraging a recycling industry.
- Add "and environmental needs".
- Recycling should be mandatory. This business of encouraging is just a cop out. You talk about the forest industries needs, but the people of the province have a will and have needs as well. Those are not mentioned in your policy.
- Government should take leadership role. This should be taken full cycle from the collection of the raw material into the development of commercially usable products.
- Recycling of forest products shall be legislated.
- Perhaps linkage applied to logging licenses, requiring companies to recycling.
- Encouragement should include incentives to industry to development recycling plants.
- What is meant by appropriate strategies?
- Who will pay for this?

Supply and Allocation cont'd

POLICY 2.4

Long-term environmental (climate) changes shall be evaluated to determine their effects on the supply and quality of forest resources and the forest ecosystem.

NEW POLICY

Long-term economic and technological changes shall be evaluated to determine their effects on the supply and quality of forest resources.

- This policy should include taking action based on the evaluation and or predictions. Supply of forest resources would be more or less based on those changes.
- Global warming, shorter maturation of trees. Can harvest trees sooner (e.g. 25 years instead of 30 years). Who decides?
- Delete "market demand". Add the environment. Economics will provide all the drive necessary to eliminate harvesting.
- Long term planning is an excellent idea.
- Seems to indicate that environmental concerns could take a back seat if market demands increase. If market demands increase to the degree where it effects our climatic and environment conditions, [it] would be detrimental.
- Long term policy related to climate and/or market demand is not possible. What we think the market demand will be 20 years from now probably will not have any basis in reality. Better to rely on short term forecasts.
- Selective logging has been an excellent vehicle to meet the objectives of sustainable development. We should plant two trees for every one cut.
- Be more specific.
- It has been predicted that global demands for the supply of forest resources will increase. Better forest management including the suppression of forest fires can accommodate these demands.
- Be flexible: adapt quickly 5 year, 10 year, 20 year.
- Just to the limit of what the forest can withstand.
- No true control.
- Maybe long term changes related to climate should be separated from long term changes related to market demand.
- Who will assess this? This statement requires more clarification? What exactly is climate? This appears to be two separate policies.
- We suggest to split this sub-policy into two sub-policies and separate "climate" from "market demand".

POLICY 2.5

Forest resources shall be allocated in an equitable manner amongst the various users of the forests including the non-commercial needs of individuals and communities.

- How can you make everyone happy? If you have "equitable" share how can you have priorities?
- How does livestock come into this, e.g. controlled grazing?
- What about disasters, natural or man caused? A natural resource is exactly that; renewable. Flagrant abuse of poor logging practices is the same as non-use of a dead and dying forest.
- User pays philosophy.
- Today's system is fair on quota distribution. Considerations should be given to non commercial needs as described.
- The above allocation of forest resources should be exclusive of those areas that are set aside for wilderness reserves.
- Establish reserves and protected areas.
- Changed the policy by adding "and wildlife".
- The allocation of resources should also take into account the impact that the various users will have on the forest environment as well. If a user abuses one part of the forest, he should lose the right to use it, even if there is a commercial payoff. Non destructive uses should get a high priority.
- Equitable better, dependent on the great economic value.
- Firewood, fence posts, rails. Broaden policy on commercial needs and for needs of individuals.
- Large companies seem to be getting more than their share. Local operators employing local people should have some kind of preference. Less political influence in the allocation process.
- If you can enter into mitigating factor.
- How will the value be established? The commercial value is readily calculated, but how is the non-commercial value established?
- Who will say what is equitable and how will these values be measured? Non direct values versus the market values of forest goods. Attention must be paid to formulating the fire data from which to compare. Consider the added value of agricultural land or timber land when [also used] recreationaly. More valuable than just the timber value.
- This is a vital policy and will require effective public forum and communication. Supporters of plans tend to be silent, while detractors are more noticeable. Should be the first policy in this section.
- I agree with most of the above policies except the allocation system to quota holders. The timber dues are only a token fee, they do not even cover a small portion of the cost of fire fighting, reforestation, administration, etc.
- Many quota holders do not even own a power saw. They just sell their cutting rights year after year to active operators and just pocket money that comes from general revenue. Only active operators shall have cutting privileges. A timber quota is a privilege not a right.
- "Equitable" needs to be defined.

"Large companies seem to be getting more than their fair share"

POLICY 2.6

Allocation systems shall provide for security of tenure to facilitate long-term planning horizons, accommodate environmental, social and economic considerations and shall be reviewed on a regular basis

- But not all allocations to one firm as proposed in Repap deal.
- Fire road loss; who compensates company for road loss?
- Giving the rights of public lands to a private entity profit becomes the major motive for management. Small companies have maybe lost out to other larger corporations [dispute on this].
- Tenure is important. We should provide a longer term of responsibility. No generation has the right to destroy another generation's supply despite economics. Selective logging works but requires: a) more management skills and b) more work (goes hand in hand with tenure system).
- Should be reflected in improved incentives for the operators (leads to better management, less reforest costs) - must leave cover for: a) aesthetics, b) erosion control, c) seed source, and d) improved growth -thinning.
- Yes; tenure systems shall be denied, all licensees base long term plans from the security of tenure. Without tenure, why develop forest access and provide forest management? Sensitive areas should be previously identified. All people of this province should have first crack at its available resources. Identify areas, need wilderness, heritage areas preserved.
- Review should be ongoing.
- How is long range tenure compatible to the review policy?
- We agree and feel the review is most important on a regular basis. This allows for additions or deletions by various causes to allowable cuts. Allocation system to stay in effect.
- Not enough "security of tenure" put into the policy to assure security for local smaller industries. Domination will come with larger companies and small ones squeezed out.
- Can forests be allocated to non-commercial uses also?
- Political considerations should not determine how timber is allocated in Manitoba.
- "...Shall be reviewed (add) and revised".
- Security of tenure shall not apply to allocations made prior to the development of a sustainable development policy [no grandfather clauses]. Clarification of the term "regular".
- What is meant by "regular basis"? How does it relate to long term planning?
- Priority in new allocation shall be given first, to meet Indian land claims and flood compensation; second, to lands known to be worthy of preservation for provincial parks and ecological reserves; and third, for the supply of wood fibre.

General Comments on the Policies

- Companies using areas on a sustainable basis, and areas that have suffered from various kinds of damage. Policies 2.2, 2.4 and 2.5 are interactive.
- Forests should be harvested for timber as on farms, but as yet untouched wood should be left alone and the environment left to exist on its own. Basically, forests should be left alone.
- We agree with the objective as it applies to the whole province.
- Auctioning of quota inflates the quota price unrealistically. It should be divided among quota holders. The ones who can afford to pay the high prices of a quota do not have to make much per cord so they are the only ones who buy. There is no opportunity for a young man to earn a quota anymore like there used to be before the quota system was in place. The present quota holders should have to meet standards of utilization. Should be required to cut in a manner which makes reforestation easier.
- Classic example in history, grain fields over-cleared and over-drained.
- The term sustainable is the main impact of the above towards harvesting.
- Quota system concern. Covered by existing system.
- Selective cutting. Fair allocation comprising all interest groups.
- Environment prime concern and consideration. If environmental assessment indicates activity is detrimental to environment, don't go ahead. Need objective assessment.
- We do it now; annual allowable cuts (AAC) in the Nelson River District are currently not being harvested to their optimum potential, they are under utilized (e.g. 1971, Jenpeg; 1983, Thompson).
- Agreed
- Timber sales and quotas do not encourage an operator to farm their area.
- Ok
- Certain areas should be kept for individuals to cut firewood. The big outfits should not be given complete control of forests. Agriculture areas suitable for forages would not necessarily be forested. The planting of evergreens in certain areas for Christmas trees sales would be good.
- When our forest is mature we should make use of the timber instead of letting it burn or big winds taking it down.
- What does this mean in practice?
- Is this feasible?
- Greater sensitivity of land use.

Supply and Allocation cont'd

General Comments on the Policies

- Mature and over mature cutting. Not a clear understanding.
- We agree with this policy
- Should prevent over harvesting from taking place.
- Why do you speak of wood fibre, which has a pulp and paper connotation. What about lumber? Your intensive management plan should not be geared exclusively to the need for wood fibre but also to the trapping, hunting and tourist industry as well. Unfortunately the term management implies manipulation, and ignores the fact that extensive areas need to be protected, not managed. Your plans would protect only that needed to "preserve and maintain genetic diversity". That is not good enough. We also need to preserve extensive areas of natural ecosystems.
- Yes, but what incentives are there to practice good forest management.
- How are they going to enhance intensive forest?
- There is in essence a sustainable development policy now, let's not let on like this is new.
- Intensive management is expensive, long-term caring before harvesting. Get the land basis more productive zoning in plantation
- Who does the calculations?
- Expand on glossary so that more people will understand the terms.
- Good.
- Recycling uses more bleach to remove dyes and chemicals and is expensive to produce.
- Expensive removal of dyes and chemicals.
- This booklet is a recycled product but more bleach is required to make it white and bright. The environmental hearing is in conflict with itself. Recycling adds more pollutants than the actual original pulping process. New technology and better methods of treating recycling is imperative. Basically everyone agrees with recycling.
- Canada and Manitoba are moving too slow to clean up our act.
- Are there not warehouses stacked with newspapers waiting to be recycled with no market use for them?
- Cost of recycling is very costly. Costs more money to recycle.
- De-inking problems (associated with recycling).
- Primary and secondary employment in area of recycling. Having smaller operators is better for employment.
- We know this is the best for the global environment, but how do we get this?
- Policy 2.4 should go beyond evaluating, should take action.
- Necessary.
- Market demand: the entire lumber and pulp industry has current highs and lows, e.g. tariffs imposed on softwood lumber by the Americans offsets the concept of free trade. I personally do not trust the Americans in free trade.
- Greenhouse effect.
- Motherhood statement. Earth statement.
- We are not sure if the climate is changing.
- We question this in relation to the Repap deal.
- Amen.
- And then what?
- Government, industry, public and tourism all benefit from road access to "open up" this country. What good is wilderness if it is not accessible? In my opinion the northern and eastern portions of Manitoba are "pioneer" and total "wilderness", does anybody have records of resource use in these areas? Unaccessible wilderness is difficult and expensive to utilize only the rich and affluent can use this resource.
- I am concerned that forest resource tenure not be irretrievably concentrated in a few hands. Mechanics must be set up to ensure a level of tenure cycling so that opportunities at the lower end of the economics power spectrum continue to exist.
- I am concerned that we have a narrow minded view of economic and technical efficiency. Competitiveness in the world market place is an empty triumph if the benefits go only to a small well placed segment of society.
- Allocations: should this mean only industry?
- I agree with that statement, but if fire destroys an area that cost millions in road access, who provides compensation when the timber value is lost. Pulp mills can't utilize burnt timber at this time. Time factor: most fires last year in Manitoba are non-accessible.
- Lot of waste, lumber operations can only use certain diameter and the rest is left to rot.
- Repap roads. Future planning with government department.
- Quota system

"Demand side management needed to reduce demand for paper"

PROGRAMS AND INITIATIVES THAT YOU SUGGESTED

- Auctioning of quota inflates the quota price unrealistically. It should be divided among quota holders. The one who can afford to pay the high prices of quota do not have to make much per cord so they are the only ones who buy. There is no opportunity for a young man to earn quota anymore like there used to be before the quota system was. The present quota holders should have to meet standards of utilization which require them to cut in a manner that makes reforestation easier.
- People in nearby communities should get first crack at timber stands for employment. First priority given to local people.
- Why not return to old permit system where individuals could get 3000 or 5000 ft. each for local needs.
- Past and future performance should be publicized.
- If the licensee practices intensive silviculture then the benefits should resort to the licensee by reduced stumpage [incentive silviculture results in increased timber volume coming from a previously harvested area].
- If the Government provides intensive silviculture then the Crown reaps the benefits by increased revenue in increased stumpage from increased volume on the site.
- The key is to have money allocated for long-term projects instead of annually long-term budget process.
- Pulp companies should be encouraged to use fire killed wood as well as recycling.
- Development of technology to make recycling environmentally -benign.
- Demand side management needed to reduce demand for paper.
- Existing mills need to "add on" recycling technological equipment, rather than a separate plant.
- Should encourage this policy. However, government must encourage and promote market development for recycled products. Require forestry companies to use recycled paper as a portion of their fibre requirements.
- Recycling can be made a condition of a license.
- Pulp mills should also be encouraged to recycle.
- Government should look for more intense recycling. Maybe incentives for forestry recycling.
- "Demanded": set up an implementation schedule. Also need education in regard to how and where to use.
- More emphasis should be placed on developing and encouraging a recycling industry.
- Government should take leadership role. This should be taken full cycle from the collection of the raw material into the development of commercially usable products.
- Recycling of forest products shall be legislated.
- Perhaps linkage applied to logging licenses, linking them to recycling.
- Encouragement should include incentives to industry to develop recycling plants.
- The government should set an example and use recycled paper as much as possible.
- Long term policy related to climate or market demand is not possible. What we think the market demand will be 20 years from now probably will not have any basis in reality. Better short term forecasts.
- More integration of market area planning for forest use between government and business. What will happen to the population of Pine Falls if the papermill closes due to the fact that the demand of newsprint is reduced as the newspaper is being replaced by the computer as a means of communication?
- Long-term studies.
- Today's system is fair on quota distribution. Considerations should be given to non-commercial needs as described.
- Establish reserves and protected areas.
- Firewood, fence posts, rails. Broaden policy on commercial needs and for needs of individuals.
- The general public should be allowed to obtain permission or a special permit to withdraw firewood from areas that have suffered wind damage. An example of this is in the southeast, north of Sprague and in the Moose Lake area. These trees are just left there to rot and serve no useful purpose. I believe this would promote new growth and reduce fuel in the event of a forest fire.
- Another area of concern is in areas where there are a lot of birch trees. A lot of these trees have reached or are about to reach their life cycle. Cutting permits should be given in these areas. This would allow for new growth and promote reforestation.
- Selective logging works but requires: a) more management skills and b) more work (goes hand in hand with tenure system). Should be reflected in improved incentives for the operators (leads to better management, less reforest costs.
- Must leave cover for: a) aesthetics, b) erosion control, c) seed source, and d) improved growth (thinning).
- Sensitive areas should be previously identified. Identify areas, need wilderness, heritage areas preserved.
- Put in roads to link up with certain recreation areas or create highway network rather than single land roads that serve no other purpose.

Original Forest Policy 3 Fire, Insects and Disease

OBJECTIVE:
To protect human life, property, employment opportunities and valuable forest resources.

POLICY 3.1
A cooperative approach between the private sector, and urban, rural, provincial and federal jurisdictions shall be encouraged to address issues associated with wildfire, insects and disease.

POLICY 3.2
Prevention shall be the foundation of cost-effective forest protection.

POLICY 3.3
Fire suppression policies and zones shall be reviewed by Manitobans, publicized and established.

POLICY 3.4
Wildfires shall be fought to protect human life as the first priority, other values shall be protected in accordance with established fire suppression policies.

POLICY 3.5
Research and development aimed at optimizing social, environmental and economic impacts of fire, insects and disease shall be supported.

POLICY 3.6
Guidelines for use of pesticides, chemicals and fire in forest management and wildfire protection shall be reviewed by Manitobans, publicized and established.

Background

The potential impact of fire, insects and disease requires special consideration. The protection of life, property and forests from both natural and human causes are major concerns.

Overview of Participants' Response

Participants, particularly from rural areas, came out strongly in support of more fire protection through preventative action. Protecting human life was generally accepted as the major priority in fighting fires. Some people felt that saving the forest resource was second in importance while others favoured protecting property.

Pest control through biological control or other non-chemical means was also an important issue. Guidelines for pesticide use were widely supported.

Policy 3.1

The primary concern with this policy was the issue of fire control.

Small scale pesticide spray programs which conform to environmental guidelines received support.

Policy 3.2

The need for increased funding and training was suggested by many. Also several people thought that this policy should be the first priority.

Policy 3.3

The primary issue was ensuring that development of forest fire suppression policies and zones include public consultation.

Other issues related to training for fire suppression and upgrading fire fighting technology and equipment.

Policy 3.4

Some participants indicated that this was covered in the objective; therefore, should not be included (Note: the objective is not a policy).

Human life was accepted as the first priority, but there was disagreement regarding whether the forest resource or property came next.

Policy 3.5

Wording was a concern; particularly "optimizing...positive impacts".

Increased research was generally supported. Research topics which were recommended include fire suppression techniques and biological controls.

' Fire suppression should be proactive '

Revised Forest Policy 3

Policy 3.6

Several people questioned the public review process for pesticide regulation. Concerns included the type of format for public presentations, and the need for timely and adequate information.

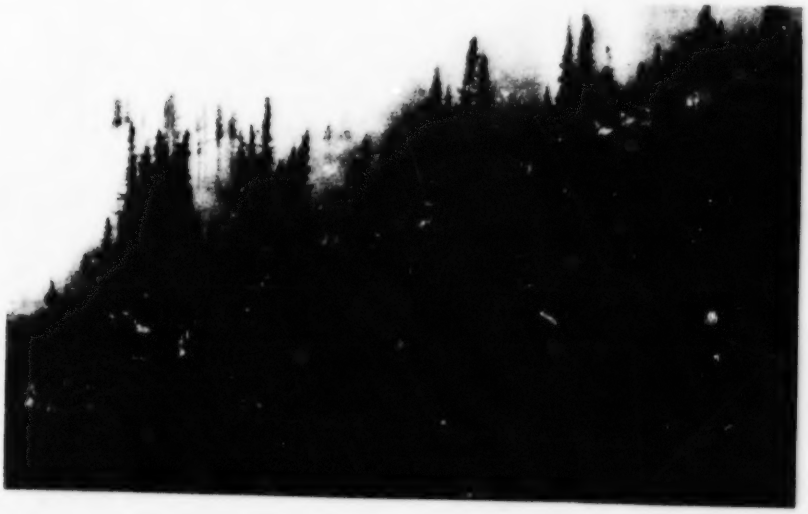
Pesticide use was a contentious topic. Some supported the use of pesticides to control insect pests, diseases and competing vegetation. Others opposed pesticide use except in extreme circumstances. Biological control use was generally considered acceptable. Some felt that job creation (e.g. to clear vegetation) was preferable, indicating that this could lower social costs.

Programs and Initiatives Suggested...

The majority of recommendations were for forest fire management. These included: more funding for fire prevention activities; reallocation of fire fighting resources and equipment; public education; public participation in developing fire management strategies; and use of military personnel for fire fighting.

Pesticide research programs were also suggested. The need for biological pest control studies was emphasized. Increased stumpage fees were cited as a means of raising research dollars.

Harvesting trees before they are destroyed by insects and disease was also recommended.



Impact of wildfire was a major concern in rural areas

Objective

NO CHANGE

Policy 3.1

NO CHANGE

Policy 3.2

NO CHANGE

Policy 3.3

Fire suppression policies and zones shall be established in consultation with Manitobans, and publicized.

Policy 3.4

NO CHANGE

Policy 3.5

Research and development which is aimed at maximizing the positive and mitigating the negative impacts of fire, insects and disease shall be supported.

Policy 3.6

Guidelines for use of pesticides, chemicals and fire in forest management and wildfire protection shall be established in consultation with Manitobans, and publicized.

Fire, Insects and Disease cont'd

Specific Comments on the Policies

Objective

To protect human life, property, employment opportunities and valuable forest resources.

- Should be policy for victims of forest fires [e.g. property damage].
- Needed; action plan for fire fighting upgraded
- Suggested a change to the policy objective to read "To protect human life, ecosystem (including wildlife), property, employment opportunities". Deleted "valuable forest resources".
- Is the objective in order of perseverance?
- This should be first priority; rename this to Forest Protection. Should clearly state that protection includes protection from competition.
- Agree but priorize life, forest resources, employment opportunities and property.
- Protection of human life should have highest priority. The second priority should be on the most valuable resource, whether that be employment opportunities, property or forest resources.
- Change objective to read "To protect human life, property, employment opportunities and valuable forest ecosystems".
- Who judges its value economic or ecologic considerations?
- No fire protection policy; why not?
- Fire is the worst problem in the Interlake area. System of penalties needed to improve fire protection. Also prevention.
- Ecologically sensitive areas [parks, etc.] should be in there. Forest resources should be last, then property, and employment opportunities. Wildlife, i.e. a living forest, try to provide.
- Change priorities of objective: To protect human life, valuable forest resources, property, and employment opportunities including parks, Ecological Reserves, Wildlife Management Areas (WMA).
- Human life first; reassess priorities, maybe forest resource next. Better assessment overall.
- Different regions in this province have different reasons for suppressing suppressing fires, insects, diseases of the forest; here the job is number one.
- Define forest resources regarding recreation, Repap needs, wildlife?
- No problem with policy of protecting of human life. Property [cabins] should be secondary to forests. Resources are used to protect 2 or 3 cabins but a forest takes 80 years to replace. Need for long term planning where these cottage developments are located.
- Order of priority; that forest resources should be placed before a few cottages. No problem with policy of protecting human life.
- Co-op approach strengthened from "encouraged" to something stronger; onus to address.
- Change the order of the policies making forest protection (fire and diseases) our number one concern: a. personal lives; b. forest resources; c. personal properties.
- Staying away from government involvement. Economy above ecology. We are for the environment and agreed that certain areas should be protected, but first of all we have to secure our employment, and livelihoods. Basically people have to be able to afford to live in the environment.

Policy 3.1

A cooperative approach between the private sector, and urban, rural, provincial and federal jurisdictions shall be encouraged to address issues associated with wildfire, insects and disease.

- Address insect disease in areas not currently controlled to prevent disease spreading to other areas.
- With respect to the fire prevention, act to maintain the integrity of sustainable development.
- Co-operation between all areas: provincial, municipal, towns, urban sections. Also, eduction and enforcement.
- To participate [financially] in forest management, the private sector needs appropriate: (a) volume, and (b) tenure. [For fire] prevention, access trails should be maintained for (a) access, and (b) fire guard (this gets expensive).
- The public should input, more consultation with local people to ensure that the relative information is received before major changes are made.
- Minimal spraying is acceptable. Okay, if it meets current and updated environmental guidelines.
- Fire suppression must be proactive rather than reactive, i.e. all encompassing education about forests directed to public, private sector and government. Greater communication is required among the public, forest users and governments. Communication processes must be developed. More effective anticipation of problems and identification of problem areas. In a fire situation the chain of command and communication must be established. Earlier response to fire.
- The dissemination of information must be proactive, not reactive. We should not be waiting for people to phone and ask, but should advertise things like areas of insect infestation.
- Good. More emphasis on public education.
- This policy statement is not concise and more specific wording is needed. A time frame of contact between the different levels of government, private sector and the public has to be established annually or otherwise.
- Who will pay for this?
- Consistent with the above objective regarding protecting human life firstly. We require a leader and the province should take the lead having the prime responsibility as they are the owner of the resource.
- Take out "encouraged" and replace with "committed".

"Protection of human life should have highest priority"

POLICY 3.2

Prevention shall be the foundation of cost-effective forest protection.

- Funding for this policy should be a high priority. Proper training should be part of this policy.
- Need for education, etc. Money must be put into prevention.
- Priority on initial attack and prevention should be priority.
- Prevention major concern. Where to allocate money, a) initial attack, b) fire towers used more than detection by plane, c) public education, media, d) helicopter and attack crew on hand in Pine Falls, e) training crews, work together as a team, and f) volunteer fire trained crews during winter.
- Concern expressed regarding policies about aerial spraying.• Need perhaps to advertise that penalties will be significant to deter fires caused by man, i.e. arsonists. Better law enforcement, more public awareness [locally] and education programs.
- Private operators would help build and maintain these trails provided the economic incentives (a) volume (b) tenure where there, i.e. Duck Mountains.
- Need :
  a) upfront resources to contain fires before they cause destruction;
  b) infrastructure readiness;
  c) reconnaissance flights with readiness to put out fires;
  d) money; economic situation in crisis, area cannot take fires like 1989 ;
  e) public awareness and education;
  f) speed up decision ;
  g highly trained individuals (best are presently leaving);
  h) towers;
  i) to forbid all access during critical situations;
  j) emergency preparation; and
  k) reward system for reports on abuse.
- Stop highways staff from draining in preparation for new highway.
- Harvesting of forest before they become too vulnerable to forest fires and disease.
- Controlled burning should be used more effectively. More power to local authority on decisions such as road closures, and back country travel restrictions.
- Prevention shall be the foundation of cost-effective forest protection and complimented by a strong fire program which includes detection, initial attack, staffing and sustained preparedness.
  1. More look-out towers required in specific location manned by responsible trained people.
  2. Early detection comes quick action.
  3. Water bombers and helicopters on full alert in extreme conditions.
  4. Not enough tack crews.
  5. Should have heli-tack crews.
  6. Trained staff.
- This should be the first policy in this section.

POLICY 3.3

Fire suppression policies and zones shall be established in consultation with Manitobans, and publicized.

- People must be given adequate and timely access to this information for public review. Clarify that this is not a blanket policy.
- How often? What process would the review take?
- Preplan to prevent or reduce wild fires by actively managing forests through cutting old trees or planting trees that are less prone to fires. Mixed forest planting.
- Public participation has been low and much more must be done to get the public involved. Fire suppression should be brought up to "state of the art". Current equipment and practices are inadequate. Private "fire fighting" equipment contracts [on the US model] could be encouraged to reduce or supplement capital costs.
- Trained fire bosses should be available to be brought in at the start of a fire instead of waiting until it reaches project fire status. The suppression zones should reflect the volume added to the Province of Manitoba.
- Fire prevention, suppression policies, and action plans in place for early detection and immediate suppression measures to avoid out of control situations.
- Lack of public knowledge of forest fighting policies.
- No input on zoning.
- Will zones be established where no fires are fought? They are left to burn.
- Priority = 1. Lives; 2. Forest Resources; 3. Property
- Zones broken down to priorities, e.g. top priority near reserves, urban centres. How do we priorize forest suppression after that?
- Yes, accountability and formulation of policy.
- The level of training for fire fighters must be increased. Public involved in fire fighting; must be better trained. Fire suppression zones should be reassessed to consider all future uses. Greater initial attack capability, more monetary resources required. Loaded air patrols should be considered.
- Money for prevention.
- Adding another policy "All fire suppression policies will be established so forest fire resource losses are kept to an economically acceptable level".
- How often? formal judicial, casual consultation.

Fire, Insects and Disease cont'd

POLICY 3.4

Wildfires shall be fought to protect human life as the first priority, other values shall be protected in accordance with established fire suppression policies.

- Human life first; who decides what comes next? Repap second after first priority. Trappers concerns what priority zone are they in [also applies to 3.3].
- Covered under objective.
- We recommend to have policy that demonstrates a commitment to train fire fighting personnel.
- Human life; other values, greater emphasis placed on the forest resources. Local input in fire zoning.
- The entire concept of forest management treats all free age classes in development planning; none of the resource should be allowed to burn. Need more intensive fire suppression planning.
- Okay, but could be eliminated because it is covered by objectives.
- Keep resources as second priority.

POLICY 3.5

Research and development which is aimed at maximizing the positive and mitigating the negative impacts of fire, insects and disease shall be supported.

- Add "research into organic approaches should be preferred to pesticides" Reword 3.5 to make it clearer "Research and development aimed at understanding the impacts of fire, insects and disease shall be supported".
- Problem with understanding policy. More research, better wording.
- Develop policy for repairing areas damaged by fire suppression activities like bulldozing, or incorporate this into one of the existing policies.
- Need for greater stumpage fees, etc.
- Recommendation: spend more money on research, into what works and what doesn't work in fire fighting.
- Intensive research is required aimed specifically against insect and disease.
- Research and development aimed at optimizing social environmental and economic impacts of fire, insect and disease shall be carried out.
- What exactly does "optimizing impacts" mean? What if these are negative impacts? Who will pay?

"Research is needed for environmentally benign pest control"

POLICY 3.6

Guidelines for use of pesticides, chemicals and fire in forest management and wildfire protection shall be established in consultation with Manitobans, and publicized.

- What format?
- Funding, personnel and equipment should be allocated for the application of pesticides within reasonably established environmental guidelines.
- Guidelines must be assessed considering most up-to-date research. Pesticide and chemical use could be decreased if long-term implications of natural processes are considered.
- I do not agree at all with the policy of using herbicides on forests. Killing poplar, birch, willows or broad leaf foliage hurts wildlife habitat. Any herbicides or chemicals of any kind will drastically effect the wild rice industry in northern Manitoba. Wild rice is sold as a 100% natural product and any chemical introduced to areas where rice grows would make the product worthless in the food market. Where use of chemicals is planned, there should be public hearings on each specific project.
- Good. Increase education on fire protection. All money spent on capital, e.g. airplanes, fire control centre. Explain to public the value of forests. Grass roots education.
- [Two views regarding] the use of herbicides; some thought they are a horror story and other thought they are safe and made forests more productive in terms of yield. One member was concerned about the long-term effects. Insecticides were thought to be useless and dangerous.
- Agriculture use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers as well, re policies 3.4, 3.5, 3.6. Water shed control is vital. Healthy forests will normally withstand natural attacks. Harvesting of mature growth is critical to the health of the forest. It is a natural response of the public that when the moisture in the forest floor is high, the public will not walk or camp in the area.
- As long as it is being reviewed by the people with enough expertise to develop the guidelines.
- Pesticide and chemicals; who regulates the farmer? We eat what he sows and most farmers use herbicides. If the forest industry is to be regulated regarding herbicide use, then take it all the way and regulate everyone. The individual who napalms his garden annually because he wants a bumper crop then regulates its use in the forest ecosystem, is hypocritical. Little Johnny who planted an apple seed from his first apple and it flourished into a full grown tree and is currently under attack of a parasite; what now? Discussed no use of pesticide. Alternative, labour intensive brushing and weeding.
- Pesticide and chemical uses should have a prior approval and encourage their use.
- Manitobans be given adequate and timely access to information in order to facilitate public participation to a fuller extent.
- Chemical use in this area, i.e. chemicals used by hydro. Use of chemicals goes back to determining priority use. Use according to [value] prudent use.
- Pesticides, chemicals should be discouraged and used as only a last resort; consider biological controls also.
- With the aim of decreasing chemical dependencies and increasing the use of "natural" processes.
- Need for biological pest controls. Need for long-term benefits, not short-term gains. Research needed for environmentally benign pest control.
- Pesticides should not be used. Biological control should be used, such as the fly parasite on army worms.
- Hire men where it is feasible rather than using chemicals. In determining which is cheaper consider the social costs of the unemployed.
- More research into environmental effects. Public become more aware.
- Special regulations, guidelines needed for chemical use. Licensed operators for special places.
- Strongly disagree with any use of chemicals or pesticides unless it is an organic chemical or that there is 100% guarantee that there will be no ill effects 1, 5, 10, 20, or 50 years later. Use of chemical contradicts Policy 1.3. How do you have genetic diversity in a new forest if you use herbicides?

Fire, Insects and Disease cont'd

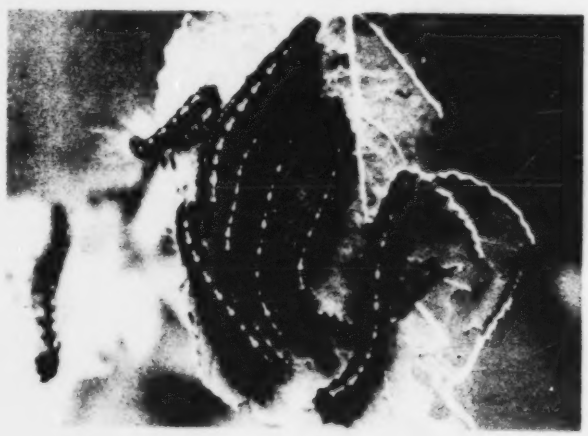
Programs and Initiatives That You Suggested

- Worst problem in the Interlake area is fire. Need a system of penalties. Improvement of fire protection and prevention. Improved method of fines or penalties. More access.
- Additional financial assistance to towns in their fight against Dutch Elm Disease and other diseases. An establishment of a large nursery (trees) in Manitoba such as they have in Saskatchewan so new trees may be ordered and developed.
- More meetings with mills. Natural Resources needs to form a volunteer back up centre and work with them.
  1. Prevent forest fires and put out before they become costly (we need a plan),
  2. No policies will be needed if we don't deal with prevention of forest fires,
  3. Let's spend our money and present resources to develop a plan to put out fires before the cost runs into the $ millions,
  4. Fire is our biggest problem today. We need a plan in every town and reserve; this should be in place within the next year so that a list of phone numbers, trucks, heavy equipment, etc. can roll minutes after a fire is reported or started. The NCO should not be doing this while a fire is burning. His job is to get planes, helicopters, etc. TAK crews in action, not phoning when someone else could do all that work . We need a volunteer centre type set-up complete with phone lists, maps and some basic training to deal with meals, transportation, etc.
- We agree with the objectives listed and in order to enhance this: a) centralize the headquarters in the forest area, b) locate fire fighting equipment in strategic areas; airstrips, water bombers, trained TAC crews in adequate numbers, etc. These should be in Pine Falls, Bissett, Lac du Bonnet. Fire detection systems in places with immediate action to smoke and fire. More people should be actively involved, e.g. all bush pilots and concerned citizens should be made honourary fire guardians. During extreme fire hazards bush operations should be curtailed. Air Base and command centre at Bissett. Organized, on site decision making, tac crews year round at Bissett, Pine Falls, Lac du Bonnet. (This policy has mixed comment areas and should have been spread to 3.1, 3.2, 3.3).
- More money committed to initial attack fire suppression.
- An immediate short term policy to deal with the threat of fire to the forest resource including an aggressive public awareness campaign prior to 1990. (An expanded supply of) helicopter, water bomber and equipment in general to be in place before fires are started.
- Why not let cattle in to feed on grass up to a certain time, as it reduces fire hazard and compliments jumpers [deer] and other wild life.
- Address insect disease in areas not currently controlled to prevent disease spreading to other areas.
- Educate
- Need for communication between levels. Encourage cooperation but begin looking at legislation and regulations.
- Crime stoppers "prevention".
- The public should input more consultation with local people to ensure that the relative information is received before major changes are made. Enhanced fire departments within towns, village, rural municipalities (RMs) and Local Government Districts (LGDs), and joint programs with Manitoba Natural Resources.
- In a fire situation the chain of command and communication must be established. Earlier response to fire. We should not be waiting for people to phone and ask but should advertise things like areas of insect infestation.
- Have the most knowledgeable people of the affected area identified and consulted prior to and during fire suppression. Increase preplanning for evacuation, etc.
- We require a leader and the province should take the lead, having the prime responsibility, as they are the owner of the resource.
- The use of military for forest fires: equipment and personnel. An advisory group should be set up from across the province with people picked from various user groups, one representative from quota holders in province, one from government, local government district or municipality. Trappers, lodge owners, etc. should be a part of this co-op approach. We understood private sector to mean logging companies.
- Agree. Increasing fire tech crews to access fires ASAP.
- Further development of effective fire-guarding capabilities. Develop protective capabilities in remote communities.
- Dedication of an annual budget for fire prevention is essential in order to keep fire losses and suppression costs to a minimum. Training is required for fire fighting crews in order to most efficiently utilize manpower available.
- Education very important. People must be very educated on the severity of fires. Department of Natural Resources work with Department of Education. Public should be aware of the legalities of fire starting.
- Fine tune bush closure ratings. Establish heli-tac crew in Grand Rapids.
- Controlled burning should be used more effectively. More power to local authority on decisions such as road closures, back country travel restrictions.
- Fire prevention and suppression policies, action plans in place for early detection and immediate suppression measures to avoid out of control situations.
- Ok. More advanced information should be given and widely publicized.
- The military should be used to fight fires.
- Money to be used for research; done by universities, good labs. Research guidance to come from multi-disciplinary group.
- Funding, personnel and equipment should be allocated for the application of pesticides within reasonably established environmental guidelines.
- Need for biological pest controls. Need for long-term benefits, not short-term monetary gains. Research needed for environmentally benign pest control.
- More research into environmental effects.
- Review process, if there is one is not well defined.
- Special regulations; guideline need for chemical use. Licensed operators for special places.

"Education is very important"

General Comments on the Policies

- I would like to see use made of wood that has been burned in forest fires. We are always looking for the green stuff once its burned. The hell with it. Just look at the Riding Mountain fire, a total waste. Why was none of it salvaged?
- Get rid of incentives and regulations. Get towers, fire watch , trained and capable fire fighters prepared and ready to move immediately.
- I hope this policy will educate the urban people and that the money paid up front to be sure people, equipment are at the right place. Paying a crew full time (six months) will be cheaper at the long run. They do not have to start a fire to be paid. This meeting was very interesting and informative.
- I agree that all these polices can be beneficial however, some can be pushed too far financially. But first Manitobans and the Manitoba Government must stop "uncontrollable fires" which devastated our environment, forest resources and financial revenue. Give us the means to protect our future not watch investments of reforestation and forest management go up in smoke.
- Sounds good.
- Motherhood statement.
- Ok.
- Whose definition of value, dollars and cents?
- Agree.
- Judgement call.
- It was noted the forest fires have denuded forests and these areas, although naturally denuded, may require some improvement.
- Agreed. Everybody needs to get together residents, industry, provincial and federal governments
- On big fires, backfires from fireguards are the most effective.
- Detail on policies can be done away with.
- Absolutely, prepare for quick action, don't wait until its gone.
- Qualified people must be in place; towers, flights and observation must catch them early in time of high risk. Clean up and control from roadways, don't use these for anything except fire breaks. Clean them wide enough, 1/2 mile if necessary. Get this done now, don't wait for spring like most government programs.
- Forestry insect control is useless unless it involves natural methods. No chemicals please. The Dutch Elm program is totally stupid and a waste of wood resource. The wood should have been harvested for lumber. The total disease spread is inevitable. Spruce budworm in the Maritimes is a good example of the uselessness of chemical sprays. These worms were here long before man thought he had all the answers.
- Against clear cutting
- Fire can ruin the best of management plans but fire is also a good management tool, e.g. Riding Mountain National Park.
- Prevention (especially research) should be paramount. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.
- GIS Good.
- Lack of training of conservation officers and crews.
- Yes, the program should have public input as evidenced by the above comments.
- Why does everyone have to know? People see policies all the time. This would be energy waste.
- The general public, especially the citizens and municipal governments should have a say on this policy.
- Good. Better publicized!
- Not from 24 story building; should be done out in the field. Both federal and provincial.
- More public input into decision making process to that public voice counts.
- Policies should be established by Department of Natural Resources in consultation with forest users. Then these could be received by Manitobans, publicized and established.
- Value of property to be saved before the forests?
- Lack of leadership in fighting fires. Line crews should be trained year round and learn to take charge. Other provinces have trained personnel to fight forest fires. No evidence of that in Manitoba.
- We need more money to train on a year round basis. Making fire lines are useless.
- There should be an improved initial attack; prevention is important.
- What value is the forest resource in this province ($450 million dollars)?
- Mitigating fire damage, e.g. fire bulldozing and consequences fire fighting fires.
- Good management. Good harvesting.
- The importance of natural processes must be further researched and findings considered in the decision-making process. Long-term implications of natural processes may change present day practices, i.e. disease and insect control.
- Feds good.
- Ok. Dutch Elm Disease.
- Who regulates farmers? We eat their herbicides; farming is like forestry. Silviculture is the art and science of growing a crop of trees.
- Established by Department of Natural Resources with input by Manitobans and publicized.
- The general public, especially the citizens and municipal governments should have a say on this policy.



Original Forest Policy 4 Growth and Development

OBJECTIVE:
To promote efficient use of forest land and resources and encourage development of an integrated and diversified economy.

POLICY 4.1
Appropriate incentives shall be used to promote sustainable utilization of forest resources to encourage highest valued use throughout the natural life cycle of the forest.

POLICY 4.2
Prices of forest resources shall reflect their environmental and economic value.

POLICY 4.3
Adoption of equitable standards and fair trade practices within national and international markets shall be promoted.

POLICY 4.4
Costs of developing, operating and maintaining the forest infrastructure shall be apportioned among the beneficiaries in accordance with their share of benefits.

POLICY 4.5
Development of new and expanded markets for forest resources which enhance value added shall be encouraged and supported.

POLICY 4.6
Technologies for resource harvesting and processing which increase efficiency, productivity and environmental sensitivity shall be supported.

POLICY 4.7
Development of forest resources shall reflect local community needs, aspirations and values.

Background

Manitoba's forest resources generate significant wealth. This could be expanded in the future through appropriate growth and development. Regional and economic development are very dependent upon the health of forest related activities. Incentives may be needed to promote sustainable utilization and highest valued use of the forest.

This policy area also addresses integration of environmental and economic values; competitiveness of forest industries; the need for the harmonization of trade practices and environmental standards nationally and internationally; infrastructure costs of forest activities; the need for expanded markets and new technologies; and the need for the integration of special needs and aspirations of local people into development planning and decision making.

Overview of Participants' Response

This policy was generally supported. A common question raised was "how can environmental value be defined or compared to economic value?"

The user pay concept was widely supported, as was the need for secondary manufacturing to increase jobs.

Many of those from small communities stressed that their needs should be reflected in resource use decisions.

Policy 4.1

Many participants found the word "value" to be nebulous and requested a more stringent definition. Among the points needed to be addressed in a definition were: how to value environmental and economic factors and who or how to determine the highest value. The question of defining highest value was an issue in other policy areas as well.

Several people questioned the need for "appropriate incentives", and clarification of the term was requested.

There was support for maximizing value by salvaging firekill, blowdown, insect damaged and diseased wood (refer to Policy 3.5).

Policy 4.2

Price and value were a concern in this policy as well. Several people requested an explanation of how environmental prices would be calculated. One suggested that environmental price is a global issue, whereas economic price is a local issue.

"The measurement of non-monetary values need to be addressed"

Revised Forest Policy 4

Policy 4.3

International trade restrictions were cited as the major stumbling block to implementing this policy. Financial incentives were suggested.

Policy 4.4

There was agreement with the "user pay" message of this policy. For some this meant that logging companies should pay, as they are the primary users and beneficiaries. Others felt that companies spend large sums of money on road access which benefits others, particularly recreational users who "pay nothing". Some felt that all users should pay a portion of the costs.

Policy 4.5

This policy was generally accepted; the suggestion to add "local and provincial" to identify the beneficiary markets was incorporated into the policy.

Policy 4.6

There was a general consensus that technologies for resource harvesting and processing must have minimal impact on the environment. However, technological changes at the cost of labour intensive jobs were viewed negatively.

Policy 4.7

Several people emphasized the importance of forest resources to the economies of small communities. Others felt that local community needs must be balanced with global needs.

Programs and Initiatives Suggested...

Programs which ensure all forest users pay their own way were emphasized. Several participants suggested stumpage fees and taxation as methods of charging for forest development activities.

OBJECTIVE

To promote an integrated and diversified economy which includes an efficient and environmentally sound use of forest resources.

POLICY 4.1

Appropriate techniques (incentives, education or regulations) shall be used to promote sustainable utilization of forest resources to encourage the best use throughout the forest life cycle.

POLICY 4.2

Prices for the consumptive and nonconsumptive use of forest resources shall reflect their environmental and economic value.

POLICY 4.3

NO CHANGE

POLICY 4.4

NO CHANGE

POLICY 4.5

Development of new and expanded markets for forest resources which enhance value added to the local and provincial economy shall be encouraged and supported.

POLICY 4.6

Technologies for resource harvesting and processing which maintains the environmental integrity while increasing efficiency, and productivity shall be supported.

Policy 4.7

NO CHANGE

Growth and Development cont'd

Specific Comments on the Policies

OBJECTIVE

To promote an integrated and diversified economy which includes an efficient and environmentally sound use of forest resources.

- Change objective to read "To promote ecologically efficient use of forest land and resources..."
- Key words "diversified economy".
- Added product value can be encouraged by private entrepreneurs utilizing.
- With all environmental concerns addressed.
- Rewrite: "To promote ecologically which encourages the development of an integrated and diversified economy".
- All users should pay for.
- Another policy: "Objective group to set limits of forest utilization and economic growth with environment as prime concern".
- Policy to improve utilization of damaged trees when conducting timber harvesting operations.
- We agree that this is a good clear objective.
- Okay. Possibly buy-back or reduction in tax as an incentive to reforest.

POLICY 4.1

Appropriate techniques (incentives, education or regulations) shall be used to promote sustainable utilization of forest resources to encourage the best use throughout the forest life cycle.

- Define value. Whose value?
- Why do you need incentives? Good.
- What constitutes the highest value at any given time; dollar value, artistic value? Trade-offs should be established for environment; non controllable.
- To develop markets prices, technology, etc.
- Change policy to read "Appropriate incentives shall be used to promote sustainable utilization of forest resources, to encourage the best use throughout the natural life cycle of the forest".
- What does "appropriate incentives" mean?
- Include firekill and blowdown.
- Why do we need incentives? Cut the grants and giveaways and get the job done.
- Changed policy to include "Appropriate incentives and regulations shall be...."
- Define "value"; economic or environmental value. Environment needs to have a value assigned to it. Who will be responsible for setting these standards? A public forum and consensus must be achieved (so that no one bias will predominate).
- Utilization to highest value is important.
- Highest value. Who's opinion? Who has the power to say which value is high or not?
- Is highest value the best value? Does this mean that the area may change in designation from one use to another as times change? Can we afford handouts as incentives apply? Can we encourage people to do what they should be doing by rights, without money attached?
- Who determines highest value use? Awkward statement: what are the appropriate incentives?
- Who places the values; a logging company or an environmentalist? What criteria?
- Conflicts with Policy 2.5 "equitable". Define highest value; economic is strongly implied.
- There should be a continuation of the multi-use concept so that different uses can be made of forested harvested areas.
- A very good policy; use of fire killed, wind damaged, insect and disease affected timber is probably possible.
- Are there incentives such as Repap? Local input.
- What incentives? The measurement of non-monetary values need to be addressed.

  Establish its economical use in any given location.
- Define highest valued use! Problems with this policy.
- Harvesting would have first priority.
- The term highest value implies the highest monetary value. It ignores aesthetic, spiritual, cultural, historical and natural values. You can't quantify them or put a dollar sign on them, but if you deprived us of these for the sake of monetary gain you impoverish us both as individuals and as a province.
- A value of a forest cannot be valued in dollars only.
- Relates to 2.1. Who determines highest value use and what forum will be used to input into the decisions? What incentives will be applied?
- Who determines higher value of use?
- Prices should reflect the value of the resource. This value should take into account not just market value, but also the costs incurred by us as a people. These costs include cost of infrastructure, cost of replacement of the resource, environmental cost, cost of the impact on other industries and cost in terms of losses which can't be measured monetarily. The cost to us is as much a loss in quality of environment as it is economic. If the markets won't pay adequately, then don't sell.
- What constitutes highest value?

"Need for small local industry to increase jobs"

POLICY 4.2

Prices for the consumptive and nonconsumptive use of forest resources shall reflect their environmental and economic value.

- What's an environmental price?
- Environmental value is a global issue. Economic value is a local issue.
- Environmental price includes damage to components of the forest ecosystem. How do you determine environmental value?
- "Environmental and economic value"; this is vague.
- Right now prices do not reflect good policy.
- This was agreed to as long as they are not so high as to restrict growth and development.
- Definition of "value": environmental value? Does this [price] refer to the cost of the entire forest being sustained?
- Reflect the environmental and economic value. How can you do this in a competitive world?
- How will values be evaluated?
- How do you do this? What does the price or value reflect? Are you talking about buffer zones along highways, etc.? Must determine if it's worth more to let a section stand or cut it down.
- How do you decide? Who decides if based on value? What is value based on? Who has the stronger voice?
- Strongly disagree.
- Americans don't play fair; e.g. the tariff on softwood lumber. Americans play persuasive confusion policy in dealing with fair trade. Small business will have undo hardships because their markets not necessarily bear the economic value.
- How to quantify?
- Who will decide and by what [least cost, cost benefit, contingent valuation] the forest value are best put aside to other use, e.g. agriculture, recreation, etc.
- Will the dollar win out and wilderness lose? Pressure on existing forests left after fire has ravaged a forested area. Suggest a committee set up a values system. Definite preservation policy.
- How do you calculate this?
- User pays.
- How do you set a value? Values should be set by all sectors of governments and public. Changes in land use on forested Crown land which is also used for agriculture. Requires discussion and consensus between local and provincial governments.
- Forest renewal charge good. Improve wording; define "forest resources".
- Change "prices" to "prices charged for utilization of". It is unclear to us how the environmental value can be reflected in the economic value [price].

POLICY 4.3

Adoption of equitable standards and fair trade practices within national and international markets shall be promoted.

- This is an area that should be focused on by government. Use of incentives [tax incentives].
- Fair trade practices will be controlled to our detriment by the Free Trade package. As all court cases have precedence as a basis of decision, the U.S. (who) has had more litigation, therefore more precedence, will win most of the legal battles.
- I agree, but how does one get the Americans to play fair? Politicians, both federally and provincially, had better take a strong arm approach.
- This is vague; do we really have the ability (based on examples of free trade, softwood lumber exports to the USA, etc.) to impact on trade practices.

Growth and Development cont'd

POLICY 4.4

Costs of developing, operating and maintaining the forest infrastructure shall be apportioned among the beneficiaries in accordance with their share of benefits.

- Tax payers should not be saddled with reforestation. User pays good. Education should be subsidized for some purposes. Define who should be subsidized. If tax payer is the beneficiary then program will be subsidized.
- Road construction [access] is provided by the major forest licensees but all resource users benefit from access provided at the licensees expense. If you wish to implement this policy then all resource users should pay a user fee. We all benefit, therefore we all pay in accordance with our use. User scanner to record vehicle traffic and kill user UC code.
- As long as within economic means.
- Road costs should be shared by all using them; government, cutters, tree planters, hunters.
- Your example of roads is a poor justification. Consider access and impacts of roads to water drainage, wildlife, etc.
- How?
- Could cost too much for small business to access areas, but small business should pay user fee per cubic meter basis. Major forest companies build roads to access timber, but everyone benefits from road establishment. Need to establish a total user fee for all resources users (see Adrain method).
- Some ways of ensuring the use of all trees cut. Don't like to see wasted lumber; "utilization of all species".
- User pay; proportionated.
- Changed policy to include "Costs of developing, research, operating and...". Insure that levy to the user includes licensed areas (i.e. Repap, Abitibi). People in licensed areas to match government research funds, dollar for dollar.
- Some disagreement here. Will a hunter or fisherman have to pay for entering a private road (Repap)?
- "Internalize the externalities." Industry should be responsible for the costs of mitigation, e.g. pollution impacts from pulp and paper mills on fisheries should be the responsibility of industry. Monitoring is joint responsibility of citizen advisory groups [support for this], government and industry.
- Translation please, what do you mean? Parks people pay to use parks, golfers pay to use golf courses. Who pays for use of the roads? How do you make this work? Too complicated for it to work.
- Make public the costs to support lumber, pulp and paper mills and recreational uses of forested areas. Show the cost/profit relationship actually experienced by Manitobans.
- This can work if operators are given more tenure, i.e. give more authority.
- Taxes as a form of charge for use may inhibit development, but there should be some costs that are considered as environmental charges. The users [companies] should be responsible for ensuring environment enhanced.
- Who will do the assessment? There is doubt that some will have the political will to withstand the heat this policy will generate.

POLICY 4.5

Development of new and expanded markets for forest resources which enhance value added to the local and provincial economy shall be encouraged and supported.

- Change policy to read "Development of new and expanded markets for existing forest products which enhance value added shall be encouraged and supported in sustainable development". Incorporate recycling programs into "enhanced value".
- Higher profile: "a priority"
- This "value" of our resources must also consider end products. To increase the value of the resources implement better uses.
- Need to add words "local and provincial". Need for small local industry to increase jobs.
- Forests could employ a lot of people. Need market for the trees we are cutting. Better market for hardwoods.
- Get as many jobs out of resources as possible and promote secondary industry. Develop product to highest value possible before exporting.
- Incentives to promote development.
- Agreed with this policy; market development needs to take place in Manitoba.

" local community needs must also consider global needs "

POLICY 4.6

Technologies for resource harvesting and processing which maintains the environmental integrity while increasing efficiency, and productivity shall be supported.

- Technological changes should not be at the expense of man powered jobs.
- It is believed harvesting might still be exceeding renewal efforts so there needs to be better more efficient use of accessible resources.
- Approximately 12% left as natural forest.
- Change policy to read "Technologies for resource harvesting and processing which increase efficiency, productivity and respects environmental ...".
- Also for reforesting. Reduce waste, make technology that uses the tops.
- Change policy to read "Technologies for resource harvesting and processing which increase efficiency, productivity with environmental sensitivity having priority.
- Policy stroked out and replaced by "Technologies for resource harvesting and processing which are environmentally sound must become a priority".

POLICY 4.7

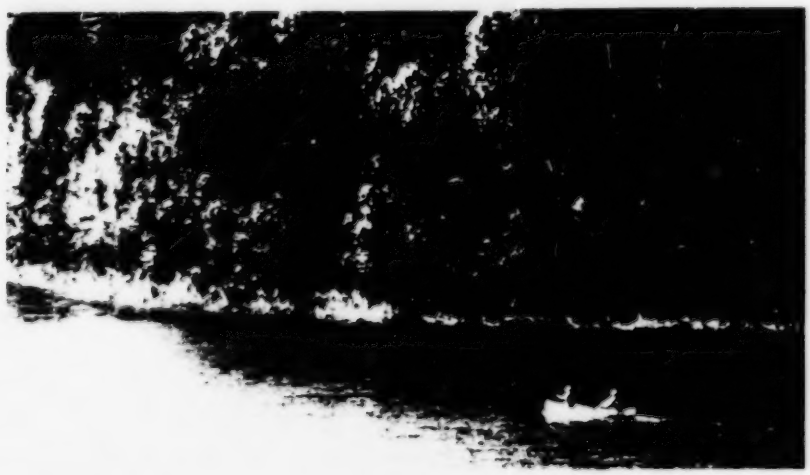
Development of forest resources shall reflect local community needs, aspirations and values.

- Add "where defined", otherwise there could be user conflicts.
- Since this basic resource is obtained from a specific area, hopefully the community in that area will benefit from the removal of this resource.
- Do buffer zones come up here?
- What else? Where are the local permit holders?
- Change policy to read "Development of sustainable forest resources shall reflect local community needs, aspirations and values."
- Could be major user conflicts; not necessarily an issue but a principle (just to be spiteful).
- Disagree if this means that if jobs are a necessity in an area, this would indicate a need for further harvesting.
- Should be the majority of the local community needs.
- Need of community access to trees around community, reservations, etc. What are the rights of local people?
- Do not want people in The Pas to be making decision for all Manitobans, re: Repap. The local community needs must also consider global needs.
- Establishment of more "wilderness" areas for protection to local "social" activities like camping, fishing, hunting, canoeing, etc.
- Integrated [management]: community should have some input in the end point.

Growth and Development cont'd

Programs and Initiatives That You Suggested

- Taxes: forested land should be recovered from taxation - positive incentive.
- Okay. Possibly buy-back or reduction in tax as an incentive to reforest.
- Identify these areas now, not when great expense to access them is provided.
- Stumpage fees should include reforesting and associated costs, e.g. recreation, trapping losses.
- How do you set a value? Values should be set by all sectors of governments and public. Changes in land use on forested Crown land which is also used for agriculture. Requires discussion and consensus between local and provincial governments.
- Forest renewal charge good.
- Use of incentives [tax incentives].
- Tax payers should not be saddled with reforestation. User pays good. Education should be subsidized for some purposes. Define who should be subsidized. If tax payer is the beneficiary then program will be subsidized.
- But small business should pay user fee per cubic meter basis. Major forest company builds roads accessing timber. Everyone benefits from road establishment; need total user fee for all resources users.
- User pay - proportionated.
- People in licensed areas to match government research funds; dollar for dollar.
- Make public the costs to support lumber, pulp and paper mills and recreational uses of forested areas. Show the cost/profit relationship actually experienced by Manitobans.
- Monitoring is joint responsibility of citizen advisory groups [support for this], government and industry.
- Total user fee for using access roads.
- Incorporate recycling programs into "enhanced value".
- Find a market [through research or incentives] to address the need for markets of fire killed [damaged] wood.
- Use of forest to produce biomass for the production of ethanol alcohols for the use of transportation: a) to reduce pollution; b) to retain capital and to employ Manitobans on a sustainable basis.
- Approximately 12% left as natural forest.
- Should develop methods of utilizing scorched and burned trees.
- Technology to increase use of fire killed wood, e.g. large Sherridan fire with virtually no salvage taking place.
- The community should be contacted and provided with the opportunity of bidding for jobs such as reforestation or picking cones.
- Areas not suited for agriculture should be reforested.
- Establishment of more "wilderness" areas for protection to local "social" activities like camping, fishing, hunting, canoeing, etc.



Putting a tangible value on wilderness was a concern for many

"More local development of forest products, rather than shipping raw"

General Comments on the Policies

- Instead of promoting "growth and development", we should be promoting "change and development" to make us more responsive and more competitive to supply and demand markets that are dynamic, ever changing systems. Instead of promoting "more" we should be promoting "better". If you want Manitoba to be the front runner in sustainable development you will have to deal head on with the problem no one wants to identify, that is human population growth. At some point we must recognize that if human beings exceed the limits of our resources there will be no such thing as sustainable development.
- Funding for forest renewal and forest development should reflect the revenue generated from stumpage fees and forest products.
- Yes, but this province cannot support an indiscriminant number of timber processing plants, the resource is just not available.
- Need to encourage manufacturing of items from our resources, i.e. adding value to products. Need provincial controls and major consideration of our role in the international markets; how Free Trade and other fiscal policies affect small Manitoban communities and small businesses.
- More local development of forest products, rather than shipping raw. Need local manufacturers.
- Yes.
- Does the government have any business medalling in the affairs of private enterprise and market driven economies?
- Value must be long-term, not just short term economic gain. This is a sustainable development program.
- The public should have access at reasonable price to timber resources (i.e. logs for building, firewood, etc.).
- Supply and demand will probably be the main factor in the price of wood products, therefore, our restriction of/on wood industry rather than incentives will put a premium on a dwindling supply.
- Agree.
- Americans don't play fair.
- Support.
- How much weight can the province really have in this area?
- Should not be overzealous in shipping our raw product out of the country.
- Canada should dictate its own resources not yanky doodle dandy.
- Should not waste manpower with expertise where we carry little weight.
- Agree. Government stay out of it.
- Yes and no. Major licensees do not own land, it is 95% Crown owned.
- Communities which are presently sustained by resources in the forests.
- Depends, needs clarification.
- To preserve our forests we must use them wisely; present practices are not reasonable.
- Where there is opportunity to use some woods to make higher valve finished products (in the north), there should be provisions to accommodate such manufacturers with access to necessary wood supply, instead of consuming all the forests to make lower valve pulp.
- Why are we hell bent for leather to sell off every last stick of wood in the province? We are stripping our forests for an export market. What will be left for us if we continue to export as fast as we develop markets? I do agree, however, that what we do cut and export should be value added as much as possible.
- There should be a sharing of forest resources for production of different materials. Poplar could be used in making other products of greater value.
- Yes. Value added products should utilize species such as Birch, Aspen, Ash, Elm, rather than commercial tree species, in order to reduce conflicts over harvesting areas of major licensees.
- More money should be spent on technology for uses of the burnt wood.
- Reforestation.
- Develop industries to use resources instead of shipping it out for $ 0.00 and buying it back for $20.00.
- Burnt wood costs too much to develop.
- Where practical, fire and insect damaged material should be harvested rather than exploiting new material.
- Required.
- Any use of unproductive timber should be compensated by Government to make it merchantable, not to the cost of the producer.
- Yes. Common sense.
- What are you accomplishing with your advanced technologies other than stripping more forest and providing fewer jobs? Where is the benefit in that? If you have to operate that kind of mechanized clear cut operation to remain competitive would we not be better leaving the forests alone, letting everyone else strip their own forests? Then down the road we would be able to harvest on own terms. In the mean time a few small operators could operate to supply local needs at a reasonable cost.
- Motherhood statement. Utilizing burnt wood; greater accessibility could alleviate this problem.
- Cut over areas should be utilized to a more efficient extent.
- Research and development. [At present] burnt wood costs too much to process. Utilization of total tree; chipper vans and portable chippers could utilize smaller diameter and total trees.
- Environmental sensitivity should have top priority.
- Technologies will be striving to increase efficiency and productivity in their own interests.
- Very important.
- Current standards and values need readjustment.
- Good. Look at whole picture.
- 25 years too late. If these existed 25 years ago communities would have benefitted greatly. Now we have to work with existing resource.
- Yes; the employment base in the Wabowden area is heavily influenced by the forest harvesting operations. Support secondary industry with a prosperous healthy forest industry in a local community, i.e. supply a greenhouse.
- Concern expressed on the needs and values of smaller companies in the areas being dominated by Repap.

Original Forest Policy 5 Agro - Forest Development

OBJECTIVE:

To foster and promote increased development and management of commercial woodlots and shelterbelts on private and Crown lands in the agricultural zone of Manitoba.

POLICY 5.1

Commercial woodlot management shall be improved and promoted through appropriate incentives and technical assistance.

POLICY 5.2

Shelterbelt and woodlot development shall be supported through appropriate research and education.

POLICY 5.3

Shelterbelts and woodlots shall be promoted to complement conservation efforts and alternate land use.

Policy 5.4

Integrated agricultural and forest use of lands in southern Manitoba shall be promoted.

Background

Environmental and economic diversification opportunities associated with agro-forest development has significant potential. This policy addressed the need for development of forest resource industries from private and Crown lands in the agricultural zone. Conservation and enhancement opportunities were also addressed.

Overview of Participants' Response

The woodlot management concept received strong support, particularly in rural areas. Education for woodlot owners and incentives were viewed as the major priority.

Concern was expressed that too much emphasis was placed on woodlots for commercial rather than conservation use.

As there was general agreement with the policies and only minor suggestions for changes, no overview by policy is provided.

Shelterbelts are essential for sustainable agriculture and forestry

"More promotion and education on shelterbelts"

Revised Forest Policy 5

Programs and Initiatives Suggested...

Programs to provide assistance to help woodlot owners were recommended. These included incentives, tax breaks, consultation and information.

Some suggested encouraging reforestation and maintenance of marginal land which is unfit for agricultural purposes through tax reform.

Integrated programs which consider multiple-use, e.g. wildlife habitat, agriculture and wood production, were requested.

Further support was requested for Christmas tree growers, including free tree seedlings, Others opposed supplying free trees to any woodlot operator.

Sustainable woodlot management should benefit wildlife and commercial interests.

OBJECTIVE

To foster and promote increased development and management of woodlots and shelterbelts for commercial and conservation purposes on private and Crown lands in the agricultural zone of Manitoba.

POLICY 5.1

Woodlot management shall be improved and promoted through incentives and technical assistance.

POLICY 5.2

Shelterbelt and woodlot development shall be supported through research, education, incentives and technical assistance.

POLICY 5.3

NO CHANGE

POLICY 5.4

Integrated agricultural and forest land use shall be promoted.

Agro - Forest Development cont'd

Specific Comments on the Policies

OBJECTIVE

To foster and promote increased development and management of woodlots and shelterbelts for commercial and conservation purposes on private and Crown lands in the agricultural zone of

- Use of incentives, tax breaks and direct assistance, i.e. consultation and advice.

Maple syrup industry near Holland, Manitoba

POLICY 5.1

Woodlot management shall be improved and promoted through incentives and technical assistance.

- Incentives should be at individuals expense with technical guidance.
- There is a need [requirement] that private forested land be managed in order to protect forest values, i.e. fire, disease, risk management, ecosysstem balance. What incentives? They should be spelled out to reduce risk of countervail or programs designed to assist.

- How about northern commercial woodlots? We don't have a program. Should get [a program] established.
- Encourage or enforce woodlot diversification; commercial and environmental woodlot.

"Needs to be a tie in with agricultural policy to reduce clearing pressures on forested land in agro-Manitoba"

POLICY 5.2

Shelterbelt and woodlot development shall be supported through research, education, incentives and technical assistance.

- There should be mention of protection of riparian vegetation for protecting the environment.
- Excellent policy. Can see soil blow away. Shelterbelts are the answer. Future generation will need action now. Farmer incentives for shelterbelts. More promotion and education on shelterbelts.

POLICY 5.3

Shelterbelts and woodlots shall be promoted to complement conservation efforts and alternate land use.

- There is no referral to grazing in here. Need a policy for cattle [management].
- Address the aspect of training to improve farm land which threatens woodlots on adjacent land, i.e. education, etc.
- Where do the incentives come from? What are the incentives? Needs to be a tie in with agricultural policy to reduce clearing pressures on free land in agro-Manitoba.
- Empty statement.

POLICY 5.4

Integrated agricultural and forest land use shall be promoted.

- No specific comments on this policy

Agro - Forest Development cont'd

PROGRAMS AND INITIATIVES THAT YOU SUGGESTED

- Information on how to manage for wood products.
- Protect riparian vegetation; could be a separate policy. We should try to plant trees along ditches and old road allowances. • Shelterbelts, woodlots and private land should have tax concessions.
- Use of incentives, tax breaks and direct assistance (i.e. consultation and advice).
- Supply free seedlings to farmers who want to establish woodlots or grow Christmas trees. Note that many Christmas tree plantations may become woodlots in time. Phase out Christmas tree cutting in provincial forests to encourage Christmas tree plantations. The Government should be able to collect as much money in sales tax and income tax from plantations as they presently get from the nominal stumpage charge.
- Recommendation: develop incentives and programs to promote woodlot management in Manitoba.
- Areas not suited for agriculture should be reforested.
- The availability of low cost trees and tree planting equipment along with the technical know-how must be available and the public must be encouraged to use same.
- Encouragement of more tree lot farming.
- Urgent concern to implement private woodlot forest management by: 1. education and creating interest and motivation among land owners, 2. assistance by providing stand and site assessment on which sound silviculture work can be based, 3. identifying prime site areas, with good access, which would give the landowners optimum return on investment in silviculture, 4. aiming to grow high quality saw logs (or veneer stock where possible) to meet future demand at best possible prices, 5. providing woodlot owners with some financial assistance to do intensive silviculture work, thus also assist in creating employment in silviculture.
- Incentives for small woodlot owners (i.e. less than 160 acres) should be created to implement sustained yield practices. These small woodlots can be very productive (e.g. in Sweden). There seem to be many [trees] that are wasting away from disuse, disease, overcrowding, etc. As a side benefit, this would rejuvenate wildlife habitat, as much is lost to over-mature forests.
- Legislation should be passed forcing all farmers to plant a row of trees around each section of land, using a small tax break as an incentive. The benefits reduce snow drifts thus retaining the snow on the fields instead of in the bush. Also they would reduce soil drift in the summer.
- Private land use programs should be established, with incentives for good land management, e.g. leaving or planting trees on marginal farm properties.
- Tax concessions given to land owners who leave an area in its natural state as wildlife habitat.
- We should develop an appropriate incentive plan: (a) tax structure, in concert with approved plans, (b) quota systems.
- Okay. Provincial forestry should supply a larger variety of trees, both hardwoods and decorative.
- Incentive; renting 100 foot [30 m] strip from farmer between Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg. Not free trees. Provide management trees not free trees. Trees no value. Refund on inspection.
- incentives and guidelines to encourage the growing of trees in shelterbelts or woodlots, government participation, reduced taxes.
- More education required.
- Needs to be an incentive program to promote shelterbelt establishment and retention; farmer needs a good reason to retain shelterbelts.
- Province should improve their shelter belt expertise to help the public.
- Give incentive to leave shelterbelt woodlots in place.
- Popular when agriculture is in a down cycle. More work on economic value of minor use of basswood, silver maple.
- Consideration should be given to alternative land uses, e.g. wildlife habitat enhancement.
- Needs to be a different "forestry focus" for agro-Manitoba. Trees tend to be viewed as weeds and nuisances, rather than resources. Need to change this perspective.
- Address the aspect of training to improve farm land which threatens woodlots on adjacent land. Education, etc.
- Integrated programs to prevent conflicting use of public funding. A forester with woodlot experience would coordinate educational seminars and advise landowners how to manage their woodlots. A provincial plan for highway planting could be developed with the expertise of a forester with horticultural experience. The shelterbelt program provided by PFRA should be revised or replaced to meet the needs of the farm producer in the 1990s. Regional demonstration planting areas need to be developed in Manitoba. These would include demonstrations of woodlots, shelterbelts and trees appropriate for street plantings and wildlife. These demonstration areas would be designed to educate and encourage Manitobans to plant more trees.

"Private land use programs should be established, with incentives for good land management"

General Comments on the Policies

- The policy-to-program initiatives require more attention to priorities than this list implies. The extreme southwest corner of Manitoba, including Turtle Mountain needs a tree greenhouse/nursery of its own. "Importing" seedlings from Indian Head, Saskatchewan is ridiculous.
- Taxes should not encourage marginal land to be ploughed under nor forest land to be cleared. Don't tax land in its natural state. The forest is not a product that must be used. Are we evil if we don't make money from the forest?
- You still don't have a private lands forest program for agro-Manitoba (Policy 5). Wake up and smell the roses.
- Not enough is being done in agro-Manitoba to reduce the amount of forest land being cleared; wildlife is adversely affected, some forest land is lost. Forests act as erosion control mechanisms through water and soil retention. Marginal forest land should not be cleared or drained for agriculture.
- Riverbanks should be fully forested with no farming to the waters edge. Farmers and other land holders should have a windbreak every mile for protection of land due to erosion, hold back of moisture and wildlife. Department of Highways should encourage the growth of trees along our highways. No urban home should have less than two trees and no rural home should have less than five trees. Trees should be supplied at normal cost. Forestry companies should pay at their cost for the replanting of any trees harvested and should be responsible for their growth for a minimum of two years. Eleven trees should be planted for every ten harvested.
- Woodlot/Wildlife/Shelterbelt: planting should be encouraged in agro-Manitoba, develop incentives. Target marginal crop lands, unused RMs, road allowances, abandoned farm steads, etc. to wildlife planting. Develop policy and tax incentives for plantings
- Develop industry use for woodlots plantings in agro-Manitoba, so that farmers have tolerable item. Companies to purchase product grown.
- Woodlots need to be promoted somehow in order to make economic opportunities for rural landowners.
- Woodlot management plan on file. And to promote establishment of shelterbelts and woodlots and maintenance. Research and application necessary of shelterbelt technology. Farm-soil classification to zone land unsuitable for agriculture, and a percentage to be left as woodland. Every farm should have trees to protect soil from erosion, only practical to expose certain size field to wind-exposure ratio no matter what the zoning is [shelterbelts]. What law prevents shelterbelts or woodlots, which were planted with tax payers money, from being cut down?
- Need for education on shelterbelts.
- Situation in urban areas and small towns; lack of policy at present. Need for shelterbelt planting. Suggested: need to apply to cut down trees on private property or in urban centres generally. All cutting in parks to be subject to licensing.
- This should perhaps be a focus.
- From the perspective of this group, we feel this is the most important policy for this part of Manitoba.
- Yes, in the agriculture and most areas adjacent to the ecotone buffer between forest and prairie land. For example, transitions areas; current quota holders can also go on a woodlot system if they are willing to supply a portion of their own land for forestry activities.
- Great!
- Intensive forest management; European idea.
- Yes, many operations seeking handouts are looking for short term gain not the long term implementation of forest management.
- From an agricultural point of view, forest management on private land holds some interesting promises, as a source of supplemental income. Incentives to develop agro-forestry by individual landowners could bring positive results in production and quality protection of the forest against natural hazards.
- Loan-grants or common sense? Relief on taxes.
- Strongly agree.
- Total support.
- Yes.
- Should be part of all farming.
- PFRA does not have a policy to be successful.
- Where are your incentives to encourage preservation of woodlots for wildlife habitat? Don't bulldoze bush.
- Assessment is important as an incentive to encourage agro-forest maintenance and development.
- Very positive policies; are they reality?
- Great. Farming for tomorrow only addresses shelterbelts.
- Popular when agriculture is in a down cycle. More work on economic value of minor use of basswood, silver maple.
- Woodlot management program should not be geared primarily to forest industry.
- Need to focus on environmental-ecological importance of forests and trees in agro-Manitoba. In other areas, it is recognized that trees are seen as an economic resource.
- Carefully considered for users in the area. How compatible are the two land areas, e.g. community pastures used for tree harvest?
- This is difficult issue in the Interlake. Clearing versus woodlot development.

Original Forest Policy 6 Urban Forests

OBJECTIVE

To foster and promote establishment and protection of urban forests.

POLICY 6.1

Protection and establishment of urban forests for natural habitats, riverbank stabilization, air quality, public enjoyment, etc. shall be encouraged through multi-jurisdictional agreements and cooperation.

POLICY 6.2

Urban forest management shall be improved and promoted through appropriate incentives, technical assistance, education and regulations when required.

POLICY 6.3

Use of forests and trees in the design of residential and commercial developments to enhance community aesthetics, provide recreation areas, reduce noise and facilitate passive energy conservation shall be promoted.

POLICY 6.4

A cooperative approach between urban and provincial authorities shall be pursued to address the issue of Dutch Elm Disease.

Background

Forests are an integral part of the urban landscape. There are significant environmental protection and conservation opportunities in cities and towns. Management of urban forests focus on aesthetics, protection of natural areas, absorption of air pollution and energy conservation.

Overview of Participants' Response

The need for more urban greenspace was cited as a priority. Expanding urban forests with native species also was suggested.

Concern was expressed about Dutch Elm Disease, but participants mentioned that other insect and disease problems also need to be addressed.

Policy 6.1

Several people felt that protecting urban trees, particularly native species, should be emphasized. Provincial involvement in urban forest management, including subsidies for reforestation and afforestation, were requested.

Policy 6.2

Some participants wanted to know what types of incentives were to be offered.

Policy 6.3

Most comments stressed the importance of trees to the urban environment. Specific comments included: developing a by-law which restricts tree removal during construction, maintaining 50% green space reserves; and providing heritage designations for both individual trees and stands of trees.

At least one person thought that urban forest management should be a municipal responsibility

Policy 6.4

Most comments in support of the Dutch Elm Disease management program. However, several people pointed out that other diseases should not be ignored. One person suggested that the province give up on managing Dutch Elm Disease.

" Urban trees need to be protected, in particular native species "

Revised Forest Policy 6

Programs and Initiatives Suggested...

Suggested initiatives that were generally aimed at increasing greenspace. Recommendations included:

- aiming for 50% greenspace reserve in urban areas,
- providing a technical advisor to assist with community planning (e.g. street planting programs),
- establishing a tree nursery for Winnipeg, and
- offering subsidies for urban tree planting.

Native shade trees, such as Basswood, provide passive energy conservation

OBJECTIVE

To foster and promote establishment, expansion and protection of urban forests, on public and private lands.

POLICY 6.1

Establishment, protection and expansion of urban forests for natural habitats, riverbank stabilization, air quality and public enjoyment, shall be encouraged through multi-jurisdictional agreements and cooperation.

POLICY 6.2

Urban forest management shall be improved and promoted through incentives, technical assistance, education and, as required, legislation.

POLICY 6.3

Use of forests and a diversity of tree species in the design and revitalization of residential and commercial developments to enhance community aesthetics, provide recreation areas, reduce noise and facilitate passive energy conservation shall be promoted.

POLICY 6.4

NO CHANGE

Urban Forests cont'd

Specific Comments on the Policies

Objective

To foster and promote establishment, expansion and protection of urban forests, on public and private lands.

- What amount of trees constitute a forest. Define a forest.
- Add "expansion" of urban forests.
- Misleading term; what is the number that constitutes forest?
- Harvesting and pollution issues are not addressed, i.e. by-products of harvest and processing of forestry products (include pulp mill effluent containing furans and dioxins).

Policy 6.1

Establishment, protection and expansion of urban forests for natural habitats, riverbank stabilization, air quality and public enjoyment, shall be encouraged through multi-jurisdictional agreements and cooperation.

- Is basically Policy 1.2, regarding afforestation of watershed conservation.
- Protection should be improved a great deal.
- Air quality, global environment. Value added to property. Trees for bank stabilization, but concrete is used so often! Province should get more involved in urban forests, more strongly involved. There are subsidies for reforestation and afforestation in rural areas; there should be similar programs, similarly funded, for urban forestry. Note: emphasize wide variety of species.
- Urban trees need to be protected, and in particular native species; this involves the city not putting salt, which is largely unnecessary, on the roads.

Policy 6.2

Urban forest management shall be improved and promoted through incentives, technical assistance, education and, as required, legislation.

- What incentives and what deems them appropriate? Incentives fiscally responsible.
- Educate the municipal authorities on the value of urban forests.
- What incentives?
- Very weak wording; put more emphasis on protection.
- That last statement "when required", I would think that urban forest management would or should always be improved and promoted.

Policy 6.3

Use of forests and a diversity of tree species in the design and revitalization of residential and commercial developments to enhance community aesthetics, provide recreation areas, reduce noise and facilitate passive energy conservation shall be promoted.

- In concept this is a beautiful idea. In practice, due to lack of continuity in enforcement, the green areas are re-zoned to residential and the economics gain precedence.
- Recognize that trees are not just "nice" but are absolutely essential.
- Let the municipalities do it.
- Use of native species in developments.
- Need by-law that requires building development without tree cutting, similar to Selkirk by-law.

Policy 6.4

A cooperative approach between urban and provincial authorities shall be pursued to address the issue of Dutch Elm Disease.

- There are more diseases then Dutch Elm Disease, e.g. birch top dieback, birch leaf minor and defoliation by forest tent caterpillar.
- DED should be under Policy 3.
- Don't limit to one disease, word it to include any serious outbreak of any disease or insect.
- Trees cut down for DED need another tree replanted in its place. Diversity of species to be encouraged. A permit must be required to cut down a tree in all urban areas.
- Give up on DED.

"Educate municipal authorities on the value of urban forests"

PROGRAMS AND INITIATIVES THAT YOU SUGGESTED

- Good. Should be a department that can access information for municipal government. Forestry takes on the role to privatize then to ensure educational opportunities we made available to educate...municipal authorities.
- Why not heritage designations? How about zoning tree stands?
- Air quality, global environment. Value added to property. Trees for bank stabilization; but concrete is used so often! Province should get more involved in urban forests, more strongly involved. There are subsidies for reforestation and afforestation in rural areas. There should be similar programs, similarly funded, for urban forestry. Note: emphasize wide variety of species.
- Fire protection for urban forests shall be supported and improved as necessary: 1) improvement of the wagon track from the circular pond south of Grant Avenue to the edge of the clearing farther south to allow fire fighting units to get to the edge of the clearing, 2) establishment of additional fire hydrants in peripheral areas, 3) a total ban on all travel within the forested areas during dry periods (at the discretion of the parks and Fire Departments), 4) the use of water bombers to extinguish major fires, 5) training of fire fighters in current forest fire fighting methods.
- Perhaps in cities a "tree service" could be offered to homeowners in exchange for homeowners talking to someone before cutting, etc.
- Programs to subsidize private land owners to reforest. Winnipeg to have their own nursery, e.g. Indian Head.
- Educate the municipal authorities on the value of urban forests.
- Use of native species in developments.
- Development programs, e.g. 50% left as green space.
- Immediate tree planting program to replace removed and dead trees. Improvement of replanting program success.
- Clean up of elm should be addressed for private land, especially in the rural area, e.g. Brokenhead River, Whitemouth, etc. Development of methods perhaps to encourage its use.
- A technical advisor with urban forestry experience would be needed to help each community plan a street tree program, advise where to search for funding and how to participate in community based programs such as "save a tree" or "adopt a tree".

General Comments on the Policies

- Regarding Dutch Elm program: would like some advance warning when crews will arrive to cut. Would like to see replanting of elm with American elm and other tree species to ensure an epidemic will not kill off all one species of trees; "no monoculture". There should be some mechanisms [incentives] to encourage keeping trees on property, and to prevent removal of trees. Farm the forest.
- To encourage, promote and provide financial assistance for the protection and establishment of urban forests on both public and private lands including those under the jurisdiction of Crown Corporations.
- "Forests" is misleading; what numb·r constitute a forest, five trees?
- Need for genetic diversity of trees being planted in the urban areas, so as to avoid disease resulting from monoculture.
- New thrust; let's do it right.
- Congratulate Province on getting involved as a policy rather than as a series of one-time grants. What about salt on roads? There are substitutes less harmful but more expensive; and salt is not effective at cold temperatures. What is considered a forest? Interspersed trees count, too!
- Establish a distinct sub-policy to emphasize protection. Development owning land with trees should be controlled (or any homeowner). Control them via zoning regulations and similar measures.
- Urban areas to have voice, control of urban forests (e.g. Woodridge).
- Happy with the urban. Continue to keep their urban communities tree filled. Happy with Policy 6.
- This is very important to the group.
- Add "...and to include private lands, non-profit corporations and/or income tax trusts and development of long-term agreements in terms of Crown land, both provincial and federal (e.g. hydro, railway, airport lands and major traffic corridors)."
- Yes.
- There is no group in the forestry department that is qualified to manage the urban forest.
- An important resource for agro-Manitoba. Need for more diversity in urban forests.
- Okay.
- Urban forestry should be promoted through appropriate incentives. Education programs should be developed for schools.
- Such management to be based on economic viability with adequate financial commitment and support for a "put in and take out" market-oriented system.
- Work closer with Urban Affairs and the City of Winnipeg on Policy 6.1!
- Again incentives? Implies cash handout.
- Urban development; is this not up to private enterprise to develop user paid?
- Agree
- High profile on development planning.
- Add "...with special emphasis on the use of trees to control climatic factors, wind speed and snow drift, for example, the use of coniferous trees for "greenery" in winter should be encouraged; trees strategically planted to shelter homes and other buildings and to act as noise barriers in the design of major traffic corridors, residential, industrial and commercial development; and filter odours emanating from such sites as sewage lagoons."
- Education.
- When they open up an area here they just strip the area. General policy [needed] to incorporate trees into design of subdivision or whatever.
- Preserve as much possible of what has been there.
- Plan for inevitable loss of urban trees [mortality regardless of Dutch Elm disease] and their replacement. Use native rather than exotic species.
- Too much money being spent and Dutch Elm Disease [management] is basically a lost cause.
- Add "...Such approach to include funding to address the issue of the disease, to consider the re-establishment of American elm in urban plantings as a strategy to develop a strain resistant to the disease and to encourage diversity of species in urban [boulevard] tree plantings."
- Approach should be increased. A disease that cannot be stopped. Only slowing down the spread by control. Better awareness.
- What about urban pollution, etc. Tree selection for urban planting should have consideration.

Original Forest Policy 7 Planning and Integrated Management

OBJECTIVE:

1) To ensure that forest use is planned and managed so that the interests and concerns of all forest users are considered and takes into account the needs and characteristics of the whole ecosystem.

2) To improve the quality of information used in planning, decision making and forest management.

POLICY 7.1

All land and resource use plans shall consider and address relevant issues related to the forest use, users and the ecosystem.

POLICY 7.2

Forest plans shall address social, environmental and economic issues and account for the dynamics of the forest ecosystem.

POLICY 7.3

Forest users, general public and government agencies shall be involved in the preparation and review of land, forest and resource use plans and decisions through appropriate forums.

POLICY 7.4

Programs, research and development incentives shall be used to improve the information base and support integrated management.

Background

Manitoba's forested lands are used and managed by a number of different government and non-government agencies including individuals and companies. Their goals, processes and disciplinary considerations often differ. Greater benefits could be realized with public participation and endorsement of a planning process.

Overview of Participants' Response

The consensus was that public consultation and participation is required for effective resource management planning.

Participants emphasized the need for an expanded information base, aimed at environmentally sound forest development.

Policy 7.1

Most comments addressed the need to protect the forest ecosystem and that need for potential uses be evaluated with ecosystem protection in mind. Several people emphasized that there were many types of forest users and all should be considered in forest management and planning.

Other issues identified included timber harvesting in parks (refer to Policy 1.4), and the need for forest users to identify themselves and their concerns to forest managers prior to the development of plans.

Policy 7.2

The primary concern expressed by most participants was that issues be priorized in the following order: environmental, social, economic.

Other people cited the need for local involvement in planning and management (refer to Policy 4.7), and that harvesting practices along rivers and streams should leave adequate buffers for wildlife habitat (refer to Policy 1.1).

Policy 7.3

Public participation was generally supported. Public access to independent consultants through intervener funding and a realistic time frame for impact assessments were suggested.

Policy 7.4

Most comments addressed the need for an holistic approach to research and development, that is assessing the entire forest ecosystem. Increased communication and private research funding were also suggested.

" To sustain the use of the forest you must consider the ecosystem first "

Revised Forest Policy 7

Programs and Initiatives Suggested...

Programs to support public participation were requested. This included shared information, intervener funding, independent consultation and full enquiries into all forest management activities. The need for increased baseline data through research was identified.

OBJECTIVE

1) To ensure plans are prepared and implemented for Manitoba's forest and that these plans recognize the interests and concerns of all forest users and the needs and characteristics of the forest ecosystem.

2) To improve the quality of information used in planning, decision making and integrated forest management.

POLICY 7.1

All land and resource use plans shall consider and address relevant issues related to the forest ecosystem, and its use.

POLICY 7.2

Forest plans shall address environmental, social, and economic issues and account for the dynamics of the forest ecosystem.

POLICY 7.3

Through appropriate forums, forest users, general public and government agencies shall be involved in the preparation and review of land, forest and resource use plans and decisions .

Policy 7.4

NO CHANGE

Planning and Integrated Management cont'd

Specific Comments on the Policies

OBJECTIVE

1) To ensure plans are prepared and implemented for Manitoba's forest and that these plans recognize the interests and concerns of all forest users and the needs and characteristics of the forest ecosystem.

2) To improve the quality of information used in planning, decision making and integrated forest management.

- Disagree. Looks like a make work project for some civil servant. Very difficult to consider effect on global ecosystem when you are in the forestry harvesting business.
- Okay. Management practices reforestation. Should not destroy existing plantations. More planning and management required.
- Priorize 1) ecosystems, 2) non consumptive users, 3) commercial use through Policy 7.1 to 7.3.
- Modify objective to include forest users to be all flora, fauna, etc.
- Objective 2 should be the first objective; quality information. This leads to good planning and decision-making.
- Clarify: What are the "needs of the ecosystem". Consider the ecosystem first, then the users and uses [not as written]. "Consider" and "take into account" are vague and do not declare an intent to act. To sustain the use of the forest you must consider the ecosystem first.
- Users; including all of natures creatures.
- Problem with this policy; not an integrated approach. Definition of a forest needed. Do we need sustainable development? More holistic approach instead of this fragmented approach.
- Obligation to keep information and publish part of contract. Public input into research, etc. Overseen by multi stakeholder groups.
- Forest users [see Forest Workbook glossary] should include all forest inhabitants (all life forms).
- Policy 7 should be moved up to Policy 4 due to its level of importance.

POLICY 7.1

All land and resource use plans shall consider and address relevant issues related to the forest ecosystem, and its use.

- Changed policy to read "All land and resource use plans shall consider and address relevant issues related to the forest ecosystem before addressing its uses and users in terms of their impact on the ecosystem". This is presently vague and general, the issues, etc. must be further defined.
- Potential land users must identify themselves with these concerns prior to plan implementation and development.
- Change to "issues related to the forest ecosystem, forest use and users".
- Are all forest uses essential? Do they all need to be considered?
- All users of forests must get prior approval with appropriate enforcement of said plans while in effect and appropriate penalties.
- Why stupid clear cutting?
- Ecosystem, use and users. Nothing should go ahead if ecosystem cannot maintain its balance.
- Change policy to read "All land and resource use plans shall consider and address relevant issues related to ecosystems, forest use...".
- Ensure that all related user groups be considered and consulted in regards to identifying cutting blocks of timber. Require better control, using integrated system to protect wildlife in newly opened areas and environment. More severe approach to wildlife protection (which roads give greater access to in new areas). Some roads may have to be closed.
- Forest harvesting in parks should be kept to a minimum. Either cutting out burnt or dead areas. There should be no commercial harvesting in any park without it being publicized. The public has a right to say what happens in a park.

"More information should be available to public"

POLICY 7.2

Forest plans shall address environmental, social, and economic issues and account for the dynamics of the forest ecosystem.

- Harvesting should not occur closer than 1 km near any lake or stream to prevent bank erosion and to allow wildlife natural habitat.
- "Forest plans shall address environmental, social and economic issues...".
- Change policy to read "Forest plans shall address environmental, social, and economi..." (just change order).
- Changed the policy to read "...plans shall address environmental, social...rather than...social, environmental...". Harvesting should account for ecosystem age and its life cycles.
- Environmental, social and economic issues.
- Concerns that forest companies have a social policy relating to the forests [Policy 7]?
- With local involvement.
- Social; defined as public recreational usage native land claims.

POLICY 7.3

Through appropriate forums, forest users, general public and government agencies shall be involved in the preparation and review of land, forest and resource use plans and decisions.

- Designated park area without road access.
- Definition of "appropriate forums". This should include processes with input from both sides. There should be opportunities made available to individuals to present views, debate, ask questions and have them fully answered. The press should be included to educate the general public of all viewpoints. Public has access to funding to hear independent consultants where it is appropriate (e.g. Repap, Abitibi-Price). Represent all points of view, not only appointed spokes people.
- Strongly disagree.
- Wildfire, oxygen, water shed. What is the policy to regenerate forests lost through wild fire? Stop selling land to private individuals to retain control over what happens to burnt out forests. Planning reforestation for enhancing the habitat of wildlife. The government should make public annually, policies regarding planning, regarding forest use.
- The views and recommendations of forest users, general public, and governments shall be considered on an equal basis. Decisions should be based on realistic information and be environmentally sound.
- Where appropriate, the public should have intervener funding to allow them to participate fully in the appropriate forums.
- Change policy to read "...government agencies must be involved...".
- To implement full enquiries into all present forest usage and management programs, including all private and government.
- Time frame needed, loggers should not be put on hold.

POLICY 7.4

Programs, research and development incentives which support integrated management shall be used to improve the forest ecosystem and economic information base.

- Add word "communication".
- Holistic view should be taken; flora, fauna, climate, habitat, etc.
- Add phrase "on forest ecosystems". Access to information; emphasize open access (environmentalists have much more power resources than foresters).
- Consider ecosystem: site indexes, soil, wildlife. Look past cutting episode, what about a post harvest inventory. Research must include ecosystem research and long-term viewpoints, not only economic research and benefits only on a financial level. Use a database with focuses on specific issues.
- Programs, research and development should include all resources within a forest ecosystem.
- Our understanding of the ecological systems of the forest should be advanced rapidly by increased research. Funding should come from commercial users who derive profits from the resource, recognizing also that there are costs of research to be borne by the taxpayer for benefits which are less well defined in monetary terms.

Planning and Integrated Management cont'd

Programs and Initiatives That You Suggested

- Strengthen the provincial environmental assessment process, including a better canvassing of alternatives, technical assessments supervised by a joint commission independent of the proponent, and intervener funding.
- That the Pineroot chain, including Alberts Lake, be designated a wilderness area for the following reasons: 1. protection of wildlife, 2. protection of our fisheries resource, 3. establish a historic canoe route. Give us time to prepare proposals.
- Idea of a public board to oversee forestry management.
- Obligation to keep information and publish part of contract. Public input into research, etc. Overseen by multi-stakeholder groups.
- That we have 100% road retirement at the end of logging operations and blockage of roads during non use.
- Where appropriate, the public should have intervener funding to allow them to participate fully in the appropriate forums. Need an "Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Fund" to pay for independent EIAs. If a proponent gets a license they would be required to repay the cost of the EIA to the fund.
- Stumpage fees (portion of) can be used for intervener funding.
- To implement full enquiries into all present forest usage and management programs including all private and government.
- Manitoba government research dollars to be matched by industry.
- Develop a shared information base on the range of forest values; past and present. Should include planned forest practices and uses. Forest inventories of a variety of natural and human features; and options for forest utilization and management.
- We need a comprehensive database about the entire plant community. Currently there are huge gaps; database is timber-oriented, not ecosystem-oriented.
- Network provincial, federal or international for dissemination of pertinent information.
- Universities shall be co-opted in research necessary to understand the ecological relationship of the forest.

General Comments on the Policies

- More effort put into intensive Forest Management.
- In our particular Local Government District (LGD), harvesting of forest on Crown lands is being conducted without notifying or advising or consulting the local council or community. This is in direct conflict of most of these proposed policies.
- There should never be allowed a conflict between agriculture and forest management. The growth of agriculture can not afford or maintain itself with the western world's opinion of what it wants to spend on food products. Forest management should never put a burden on agriculture.
- Forest industry must take more responsibility in long term management of our forests, and then be held accountable. Don't leave it up to government. Farm woodlots could become a major source of income for farmers, but they need help to develop markets.
- There should be more coordination and consultation between users of northern forested areas. At present, forestry, which is the dominant user, operates in isolation except for government regulation. There should be more consultation directly between forestry, mining, fishing, trapping, wild rice farming and the tourist industry.
- Yes.
- To begin with Natural Resources, Parks and Tourism should be working together as one.
- Sounds great, but who's deciding?
- Okay.
- Information must come from various sources; e.g. private researchers, etc., before planning and decision making. Public access to information.
- Forest use, non-use.
- Other resource users should identify themselves, not major licensees going to seek out potential problems.
- There is an important need for protection of all animals (they are also sustainable resources), e.g. caribou. Thanks for the efforts made.
- Are our comments not ill-timed? That is we understand that Repap will receive a license. Will our comments effect a difference?
- Other users should include themselves. What time frame? Address to Repap.
- Public consultations for land use plans.
- Relevant issues must be resolved before activities are undertaken.
- Wildlife should be considered equally legitimate.
- Agree.
- Need for input by public well in advance; fear of holdups.

"Strengthen the provincial environmental assessment process"

- How will you priorize the uses? Classify land areas for different uses. Selective cutting for park areas. Cut mature trees and leave the rest. Wildlife is seen to be abundant in logged area.
- If we are talking about a sustainable industry should we not be talking about the giant step of not using white paper, to avoid further elevating the use of chemicals. Will there be selective harvesting? What type of reforestation?
- Minority development of roads to forest resources should be responsibility of company. If government feels continuous access is required after the area has been logged, they can meet the cost of maintaining road.
- What timeframe are we looking at, 1990, 1992? Up to this time the general public and user groups have not had any input into plans and decisions. What impact will logging have on our resources? If there is an impact what does Repap intend to do about it? How will logging affect tourism in our area?
- Yes, but I am concerned over spiteful groups holding up development by defending a principle, while ignoring the reality of the situation (e.g. creating needed jobs).
- Questionable practices should be stopped until an appropriate decision is taken. Need for public input, intervener funding, etc.
- Excellent forum. This should be continued. Each department should be aware of the other's actions.
- Not enough public involvement in plans such as Repap's one-year or five-year plans, particularly in the location of roads and harvesting access.
- What time frame? Logging should not be put on hold; peoples livelihoods are based on it.
- Fill the gap with plans that may not be a part of the process now. Perhaps in parks and highways jurisdictions. Need to carry out the review for all stages of planning through to implementation. Who will be involved in the process and how can they be encouraged to see through to the end of the review process? The need for government at all levels getting involved and participating in management plans and implementation, i.e. council needs help in planning and processing the conditions which are suggested to maintain the productivity without damaging the land use. Council requested help and told by provincial representatives to let us provide the Crown land wood and for them to stay out of the picture on their own land.
- Must.
- More information should be available to public, regarding committees currently making decisions, i.e. committee decision be publicized.
- Incentives; what will these be?
- Basic government inventory is old.
- Forest inventories should include all species not just commercially viable. Individuals to be given an opportunity to demonstrate their ability to foster sound forest management.
- Forestry inventory; who's responsible for keeping up to date?
- Research the work done; being able to qualify a contribution of a resource to make comparison.
- Incentives? Wishy washy.
- Work with local people.
- Support sharing of the Geographic Information System (GIS) technology among various branches in Natural Resources.
- Looks good.
- This community has not had time to develop management plans for fisheries. Wildlife to now be faced with massive logging operations.
- Consider alternate methods not just traditional methods. Consider dynamics and interactions of a system, forests are not static.
- Improve the education base.
- Require flexibility; be prepared to respond to new pertaining information.

Natural Resources, Wildlife and Forestry Branches are working cooperatively to manage Great Grey Owl habitat in the Sandilands Provincial Forest

Original Forest Policy 8 Public Awareness

OBJECTIVE:

To improve Manitobans' understanding of the inter-relationships between the forest, environment and the economy to enhance informed decision making.

POLICY 8.1

Education programs shall be developed and supported in cooperation with schools, government, organizations and business.

POLICY 8.2

The state of Manitoba's forest and related economy, both present and future, shall be regularly assessed, documented and made public.

POLICY 8.3

Award programs shall be established to recognize outstanding individuals, groups and business who foster environmentally sound and sustainable economic forest development.

POLICY 8.4

Information respecting forest management and activities shall be accessible to all Manitobans.

Background

The role and importance of Manitoba's forests are not always well understood. There is a need for greater understanding by all Manitobans and a need for documenting the state of our forest resources on a regular basis. Improved education and communication are necessary to facilitate successful sustainable development of Manitoba's forests.

Overview of Participants' Response

There was general agreement on the need for education programs about Manitoba's forests and forest industry. Most emphasized that forest education should be part of the school curriculum. Several people added that education programs must provide a balanced view of forestry and forest management issues.

Status reports on Manitoba's forests were strongly supported. Concern was expressed about the right to know about the state of our provincial forests from both an economic and environmental perspective.

Participants were critical of the inaccessibility of information. The primary concern was that the use of technical jargon in documents made them unreadable to the average Manitoban.

Policy 8.1

Most participants supported the idea of developing forest education programs. Many suggested that forest education should be taught in the public school system as part of the curriculum. Several people stressed the importance of objective, unbiased teaching.

The need for forest education programs directed at the elderly and the workforce (general population) was also identified. Some felt that new forest education programs were not necessary: more support for existing programs and organizations was needed.

Policy 8.2

People wanted information on the status of Manitoba's forests. Access to status documents, publicizing the availability of these documents and public forums to review status documents were suggested.

"More and better information that is unbiased and objective"

Revised Forest Policy 8

Policy 8.3

Workshop participants supported an awards system for recognizing sustainable forest management. Many felt that such an award should also reward those who preserve forests and wilderness.

Policy 8.4

"Accessible" was the key word for most respondents. Some wanted forest management documents to be available at more locations throughout the province. For many "accessible" referred to "readable"". Participants emphasized the need for simplified, non-jargonistic wording of forest management documents if public participation is to be meaningful.

Programs and Initiatives Suggested...

Forest education programs which provide a balanced perspective were recommended. These programs were suggested for both school and public audiences. Increased support for existing programs was strongly recommended.

Public information about forest use in Manitoba was requested. Some suggested that this could be accomplished through an annual report, written in a manner that the average (non-forestry trained) Manitoban can read.

OBJECTIVE

To improve understanding of the inter-relationships between the global environment, the forest ecosystem and the economy to enhance informed decision making.

POLICY 8.1

Education programs shall be supported and where needed, new programs developed, in cooperation with educational institutions, government, organizations and business.

POLICY 8.2

NO CHANGE

POLICY 8.3

NO CHANGE

POLICY 8.4

NO CHANGE

Public Awareness cont'd

Specific Comments on the Policies

Objective

To improve understanding of the inter-relationships between the global environment, the forest ecosystem and the economy to enhance informed decision making.

- Objective should read "To improve Manitobans' understanding of the inter-relationships between the forest, ecosystem and the economy to enhance informed decision making". Replaced the word environment with ecosystem. Forest and environment are inter-related.
- This is a broad issue that has the potential to change forestry and economics in a fundamental way, and the discussion must be as broad as the issue.
- A locally initiated/directed documentary would be an excellent tool in the schools.
- We would like to see policy written without the comma between forest and environment.
- Recommendations: Province spend more emphasis, time, money on educating the public regarding importance of forests to Manitobans.
- Public awareness policies should be moved up in importance.
- This objective should include forest management as a concept.
- Economic aspects of the forest should be emphasized in education work; people are making their livelihoods from the forest. Importance of recognizing

Policy 8.1

Education programs shall supported and where needed, new programs developed, in cooperation with educational institutions, government, organizations and business.

- Education: need for real education about trees; a well-rounded education about how they grow and why.
- What about the already existing organizations? These need greater support. We don't necessarily need new ones.
- More and better information that is unbiased and objective.
- Should be at the school level.
- Programs enhanced to adequately ensure fire prevention is a prime focus.
- Under organizations; should include groups outside of the educational system, i.e. elderly, workforce.
- Subject should be organized and used as part of the school curriculum.
- Who will be setting up the education programs? Need well balanced group of educators (for no bias).
- We all agree that education programs should start with elementary school children. A portion of stumpage could finance this program.
- Direction and implementation should be made available to the public for input. Adults educated as well, because they are the decision-makers.
- Local, integrated into school curriculum; more outdoor education.
- This policy should stress the use of forestry education programs. This policy needs clout, and a clear mandate from the Province that forestry eduction programs will be put to use after this development. Education programs should not only address issues concerning traditional conservation and nature themes, but also forest management, integrated resource management, the role of foresters.

Policy 8.2

The state of Manitoba's forest and related economy, both present and future, shall be regularly assessed, documented and made public.

- Is this a new policy or new name to old policy? Assess practices and potential impacts before development, rather than evaluating what remains after the area has been used for economic benefit.
- Delete "assessed", insert "documented and released to the public".
- Present inventory system is more than adequate. More publicity needed to the effect that the system is there and available to all.
- Policy should read "The state of Manitoba's forest and related economy, both present and future, shall be regularly assessed and document and publicly reviewed".
- Write in a form that is understandable by the general public.
- Who will be assessing? Input from all areas and groups. Do we need a watchdog?

' Public access to adequate and timely information from both government and private sectors '

POLICY 8.3

Award programs shall be established to recognize outstanding individuals, groups and business who foster environmentally sound and sustainable economic forest development.

- We think this is a good idea. Regeneration and replanting are a good area to do this in.
- What for! Spends more of our tax money and may not accomplish.
- Awards for both government foresters and private foresters who achieves sustainability. Also awards for environmental preservation not just for economic sustainable use of forest.
- Awards for professional foresters who maintain high standards of sustainability.
- Could there be an incentive system for operators who are doing a proper and conservative job in the forest?
- Gives organizations much needed public recognition.
- Who will get these awards for outstanding development? Will it be to reward bureaucrats and politicians? Who can answer any of these concerns? and when?
- Guideline for award presentation.
- Rather than endorse the positive role models and give out awards, let's publicly penalize groups that do not meet environmental standards.
- Are there awards for those who preserve wilderness forest areas? If not, these should be included. What is the substance of the award, recognition, financial, etc. People should also be recognized for their environmental activism related to forest management.

POLICY 8.4

Information respecting forest management and activities shall be accessible to all Manitobans.

- Public access to adequate and timely information from both government and private sectors.
- People need information earlier to give effective answers to a multi-faceted problem before the trees are touched.
- Information available to the public that is understandable. Information is presently segmented, as there are regional differences within the province, e.g. The Pas is different from the forestry areas in Eastern Manitoba.
- Readily accessible.
- Replace with "The provincial forest management plan in all its aspects, harvesting, regeneration, calculations of allowable cuts, fire suppression..." should be reviewed at public forums on a regular basis.
- Simplify wording.
- If information is accessible, how will people be able to access?
- This one should really be enforced.
- Should be in a form understandable by the general public. Also, the real impact of forest management activities, i.e. so what if we planted 12 million seedlings in a given year. How does this related to cut area?
- Education, special training, field training for wood cutters industry, also responsible for education.

Public Awareness cont'd

Programs and Initiatives That You Suggested

- Balanced educational programs; forestry association, native and traditional owners of the forests. There needs to be funds available for Native people to go and talk about their relationships to Policy 6 - an advisor to help people understand the forest. Care of forests; especially small lots (5 acre) in urban areas. Forestry to be included as environmental education in the curriculum.
- An elementary school program should be established to teach appreciation from a young age. Spend the monies available on provincial education/awareness not on national/international selling campaigns.
- An annual report should be filed and available to the public, to consist of all information that has been regularly assessed and documented. This means easily available and in a form and language that is easily understood by the lay person. The five year plans should be advertised so people are aware of their existence.
- Needed: education programs for fire prevention.
- Maps to be produced that show the true use of the forest. Should include all lands leased for resource extraction [this information is not currently available].
- Programs enhanced to adequately ensure fire prevention is a prime focus.
- Develop videos with a Manitoba perspective about a) history, b) loggers, c) ethics and concepts.
- Renewable resource course should be introduced to the public school system. Subject should be organized and used as part of the school curriculum,
- We all agree that education programs should start with elementary school children. A portion of stumpage could finance this program.
- Education: need for real education about trees; a well-rounded education about how they grow and why.
- Education programs should be started at the school level on forests, wildlife and northern resource development and continued at the adult community level.
- Planting programs to provide ownership.
- Support and recommend developing more educational programs in schools to improve awareness, along the line of the Forestry Vocational School program in Swan Valley Secondary School.
- Educational "hands on" approach to managing a woodlot showing the various development stages of utilization, silviculture.
- More schools should start credited courses on forestry and resource management, e.g. Swan River schools have courses in forestry awareness. Courses such as this should be adopted province-wide.
- Education programs should not only address issues concerning traditional conservation and nature themes, but also forest management, integrated resource management, the role of foresters.
- Need independent assessment that is adequately supported financially. Information should be released to media and public including; who did research, who funded it, the results of the research.
- An annual report should be filed and available to the public. To consist of all information that has been regularly assessed and documented.
- Directory of information sources.
- Need more proactive, continual P.R.
- Education, special training, field training for wood cutters industry, also responsible for education.

"Spend monies available on provincial education and awareness not on national selling campaigns"

General Comments on the Policies

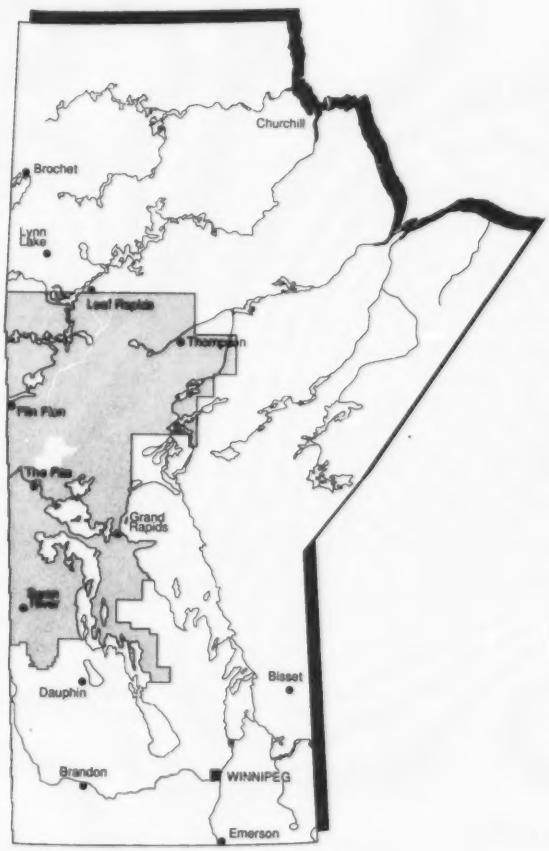
- Greater emphasis must be placed on public education, particularly through the school system.
- I feel education of a more "hands-on" type would be most beneficial.
- I view public awareness as being the most pressing need in terms of forest use and management. The public cannot react to issues and/or form opinions properly without prior knowledge of the subject at hand.
- Agree.
- Is it good enough to just hand out seedlings to children at shopping centres or provide an Arbour day certificate (of a contract) which implies continued care of the trees?
- Very important.
- Approach education. Integrate with Department of Education environmental education.
- Perhaps understanding should be promoted before a company is committed to operating a forest area.
- Realize $450 million dollars in 1988 was generated by the forest industry in this province, plus 5,200 direct and 5,000 indirect jobs.
- Okay.
- Public Awareness - who pays? What is meant by "forest", "forest ecosystem"? What does "environment" refer to if "forest" means "forest environment" - "ecosystem"?
- What is the difference between the "forest" and the "environment"?
- This is a very good policy. Need more attention focused on all age groups to increase their awareness of the issues. More of the public should be aware of the forestry policies, maybe through television, newspaper. Would like to see more people involved.
- Attempts should be made to provide a description [characterization, schema] of Manitoba forests which will help the public to grasp their variety and need for a parallel array of management techniques (including no management at all).
- This is a top priority item. People must understand the forest industry and how it operates. Public awareness and education.
- Most of the problems in forestry is due to the people not knowing the facts.
- Policy 8 very important. Highest priority of all policies.
- American Society of Foresters is using "Global Releaf" as their banner for promoting forests as an essential component of the global ecosystem with the general public. This could be a very important educational thrust for both federal and provincial departments of forestry toward the urban population.
- Agree with hands-on education programs, for example, school groups, beavers, etc.
- These should be balanced programs providing a number of viewpoints in a stimulating format.
- Need a more connected personal relations thrust.
- Educational policies should be geared towards an ecosystem rather than just a forest.
- Employers, businesses should be forced to give basic background knowledge. Educate the employees, e.g. Repap, Abitibi. Need an informed workforce.
- More funding should go to education.
- Educate about the value of untouched natural ecosystems as heritage sites not just how use of forests effects the entire forest ecosystem.
- Good.
- Damn good idea! Spend more money!
- School curriculum; concrete values; money and goals allotted to the program.
- Strongly agree, as long as David Suzuki doesn't do it.
- Will really have to push this one, should carry a lot of weight.
- Boy scouts and girl guides.
- Utilize all sources of media.
- Five-year report should have its profile raised. Assessment should not be based strictly on commercial forestry uses, should include other consumptive and non-consumptive uses, including non-human use.
- Yes, more media.
- Policy performance - tell it like it is. No B.S. please. Keep us informed. Are we winning the war? Are we losing the war?
- Who is doing the report card?
- Definitely.
- What is regularly? We understand it to be five years, but is it? Is this enough?
- To qualify my disagreement with suggested awards and incentives, I certainly believe they are necessary, however, they must be earned and never become large company status or political gifts. I do applaud our governments in this undertaking and hope it will receive a solid enough foundation to survive any changes that come about. I might suggest that future program information and questionnaires be presented in layman's language rather than the present form, which I find a little hard to interpret.
- Give organizations much needed public recognition.
- 4 out of 8 had not heard of the 1986 report (Five Year Report on the Status of Forestry in Manitoba) until tonight. Public should know what information Forestry Branch has and that it's accessible.
- Public does not know how to get it.
- How do you deal with apathy?
- Most important, should be actively presented regarding Manitoba reforestation activities. Need more proactive, continual P.R. Need more simple information, extension. We can't rely on the media.
- Okay.
- The media should be educated as well.

Repap

Suggestions were made at many of the meetings that past issues, most notably the Repap agreement, were not directly addressed by the Forest Strategy policies.

Participants stated that this process should have preceded the signing of the Repap agreement due to the enormity of the agreement and potential impacts.

- We strongly object to the unilateral decision to grant Repap access to a large amount of Manitoba forest without public consultation, environmental studies and mandatory requirements for reforestation, recycling. This study is being conducted after a major event has occurred which significantly offers the forest future.
- Postpone Repap until Forest Strategy is in place. Then take a look at five-year management plan. Does it comply with the established forestry policy?
- Policy 8: Ecological land classification of Repap Forest Management Licence (FML) before one stick of pulpwood is cut.
- Large scale operations (Repap) mainly financed by the province (taxpayers' money) are not desirable.
- In the forests allocated to Repap, where all weather roads will be constructed access must be limited to only loggers and forestry officials. This is to protect the workers and wildlife from hunters, including Natives, and the forests from man caused fires. After logging is finished these roads must be closed to the general public, including Native, so that the area can go back to its natural state again with limited access.
- Why is Repap moving to bleached kraft paper at a time when international markets are turning to recyclables?



Repap's proposed forest management area

Comments on the Workshop Process

The format used for the Forest Strategy Workshops was similar to that of the Land and Water Strategy. A series of draft objectives and policies were developed for public review. The primary objective of the Forest Strategy Workshops was to refine the policies through public input.

Despite the forethought and planning that went into the Forest Strategy Workshop the process was not without criticism. Some problems encountered were due to circumstance, others were unavoidable considering the task at hand.

This was the second of a series of public workshops on Sustainable Development. As the process evolves the public consultation process continue to be refined and improved. The following comments, made by participants, are invaluable.

- Hold one or more forest conferences on the topics in Policy 5.
- Increase the representation on the Provincial Round Table of biologically informed defenders of the non-economic values of natural ecosystems.
- Needed more time allowed for the most effective forums.
- Augment the forests policy-writing task force with Parks officials and non-government stakeholders, including environmental groups, and engage in a further round of better informed public consultations before final drafting of the forests policy.
- Include respect for nature and preservation clauses among the Draft Principles of Sustainable Development (p. 3 of Workbook) and the Land and Water Strategy Goals (p. 4).
- The aims of Brundtland for wilderness preservation should be declared to be those of the Government of Manitoba in terms of amount and type of wilderness to be preserved. It is insufficient to do this "in principle".
- Documentation, public information sheets should be printed on recycled paper. If forest management is going to work it must be implemented quickly by Manitobans, not by "international experts".
- Workbook takes assumptions; uses traditional forestry practices and policies. Have not wiped the slate clean before preparing this document. For example there is no consideration for a massive tree planting program, as opposed to a tree farming program. Workbook makes motherhood statements; indeed, all development motherhood statements.
- Only options that they want to keep open for future generations are development options [see item 3 Shared Responsibility on page 4 of the Forest Workbook]. Have systematically excluded preservation.
- One further criticism of the Land and Water Strategy is that there appears to be little or no attempt to integrate the sectoral policies on the ecosystem components (e.g. water, soil, forest) that are completely integrated in nature. This sectoral approach mirrors the sectoral government natural resource/environmental management system that tends to be an impediment for achieving truly sustainable development.
- On a positive note, the Workbook on Forests end with a section called "Implementation and Policy Applications". This section does provide some indication of the mechanisms available for implementing the policies once they are established.
- Policy objective: people should be drawn from all parts of society, wide range of perspectives. Long-term [positions] for policy making teams. Public participation has to be integrated into all aspects of sustainable development. Companies need to be accountable to the public.
- Congratulations! You have invited public opinion and presented the information on recycled paper. Alas, many of the statements might have been expanded briefly within the workbook so that responding in the survey would have been more clear and valuable; less nebulous. I do hope the responses will be meaningfully utilized.
- The entire format of this workbook entails "motherhood and apple pie" policies. It would be difficult to disagree with many of these broad based policies, hence this booklet must be viewed with skepticism. There does seem to be a slant to semi-controlled deforestation by the forestry industry.
- Suggest that in future workshops groups be divided so that the different objectives be covered completely, e.g. Chairman designates, Tables one and two to do objectives 1-4. In this way all objectives can be covered in the time allotted.
- These policies should apply to all forest users regardless of when they began to use the forests (e.g. Repap, Abitibi-Price, etc.). Emphasis on entire workbook is on forest management for forestry or other consumptive users; need equal emphasis on forest. Policies 1-4: genetic diversity appears to be important for reforestation (e.g. seed source) rather than for ecosystem preservation primarily; this should be clarified.
- Too technical; simple terms would help to clarify policies. Forest renewal policies are not clearly spelled out in this workbook. Encourage the long term tenure of foresters and forest technicians within the Civil Service. Open discussion on the development funding strategy that ensures long term stable decisions on levels and methods of resource extraction.
- All the group would like a second opinion by independent, non-government knowledgeable people (requires funding), to give the opportunity to develop input on behalf of environmentalists. Strongly feel economic considerations have priority over conservation in this first draft. Relate the forestry policy to other sectoral strategies; Land and Water.
- To regulate the effects of the policies an advisory board composed of private industry, special user groups, etc. should be formed. It should not be left in the government's hands alone.
- Who designed this strategy? What are their qualifications to make this program? Who from the forest industry was involved in designing this strategy? What is the budget for this entire strategy? Who is getting paid to make this sustainable development program? Has there been any study of the cost of this program, or if we will profit for its development? How will

Comments on the Workshop Process cont'd

this program effect stumpage rates? Will loggers have to pay for all the waste of money of the natural resources? What are the priorities of this program? Are they to develop profitable resources or to gain political rewards?

- Concern about lack of legislation and regulations; need such to get cooperation. Public information and education required. Issue of logging in provincial parks not addressed in here. Should not be allowed. Have establishment of wilderness park and prairie grass park.
- General consensus is there is too much to deal with, to little time, proposed policies are to vague. "Sustainable Development" is it viable? Consensus is we question "Sustainable development", is it realistic? We feel, no it isn't. Prefer concept of environmentally sustainable future. Actual reforestation policy dealing with regulations on monitoring, replanting, maintenance and enforcement. Monitoring should not be by company or government. Group of private consulting, government and environmental advocacy groups. Promote secondary or territory development of resources here in Manitoba. Selectively cut reducing stress on forest. Promote increased monetary value of product and increased jobs.
- Policy 7 and 8: public hotline with toll free number to report questionable forest practices. More explicit review meetings, dealing with each policy in greater detail. More opportunity for public input. How soon will legislation occur? Environmentally questionable practices should be halted, reviewed, revised, by objective group. First priority; immediate legislation.
- Booklet should be made available to the public with greater lead time and greater publicity prior to the open house meetings. Sustainable Development Unit should contain representatives of other user-interest groups. Environmental groups should be involved in the production of these groups; also academic groups and others.
- Needs to be greater emphasis on reforestation by the logging corporations, and a greater social and environmental responsibility. Encourage the use of more small scale logging processing operations rather than the expansion of existing large scale operations.
- Accurate definition of "forest" added to glossary. Written with environment
- Ecology is an after thought; it must be considered first if you want a long-term sustainable development program. Have concerns, problems and issues been identified and examined before this policy was developed? Do we understand what was done in past (if good, continue, if bad, change). Endorsement of Endangered Spaces Program.
- Local involvement in management. Poplar ties will last 75 when properly treated. Why doesn't the government insist railways use treated poplar ties?
- Provide incentives to encourage private reforestation.
- All policies are of value. How do we define value? How do we put a value on purification of e.g. purification of air, water that forest do? or aesthetic values?
- This workbook is good in that it makes the government accountable.
- Policy 3: community public education for fire prevention and fire fighting. Northern communities should have more access to better education of this sort. Training money set aside, similar to British Columbia's and Alberta's policy.
- Incentives for woodlot development in agricultural lands. Need more trees in Manitoba. Should be support system and education for individuals to accomplish this, however, planting trees on what was originally prairie, is not always desirable. Prairie grasslands need protection. Sustainable Development Unit should be held accountable for implementing these revisions.
- Longer time needed to pursue this booklet.
- More government money will be spent publishing our comments. Print in language of choice, on cassette tape, in "Cree".
- Too many buzz words. Too short a time to do a proper job of it. We didn't need 60% people out here to present this program.
- Better enforcement policies for cutters to ensure that proper forestry management takes place.
- Compensation for the farmers [similar to forest fire victims]. Upgraded fire fighting action plan, all policies very vague. Does not address preservation adequately or other forest uses besides cost. Who will pay for all the policies? Improved public participation, better access for making complaints.
- Policies turned to legislation or laws, so there is a mechanism to enforce above concerns, examples would be permits to remove trees.
- Privatization of tree growing.
- What is afforestation? General: big policies. Money to implement policies. How does this happen? Getting lost in too many policies.
- Worst problem is fire. Access is important (balance has to be struck), protection from an environmental concern. Concerns about forests by environmentalists have not much truth. Large forests by comparison with area actually harvested.
- One policy not discussed; pollution from other sources.
- Research into new markets should not be done with just government. Industry input required; use of incentives not subsidy[ies].
- Policies generally look good. Concern about increasing red tape. Biggest concern is fire, next concern is use of fire killed timber.
- a) Learn what sustained yield really is: two generations, b) practice forest management for forest, [government should] not be controlled by industry, c) education for forest care that preserves the living forest, d) preserve the living forest for genetic density, wildlife habitat, place for local communities to safely use the forest and its products, e) timber licensing record not too good at all; 5 -20 year plan and all still cutting probably twice as fast as forest grows and we can't make the forest grow faster, f) recycling of newspaper, g) research on sustainability of present harvesting.
- Bottom line is who makes the decisions? The policies look good in principle, but how effective, fair, etc. depends on whose opinion carries the most weight.
- We generally agree with all the policies stated in this workbook, as long as they will be enforced. Some changes in order of priority could be considered. Stress education in schools and public awareness.
- Importance of recognizing "sustained" yields.
- Booklet doesn't mention ecological areas.
- Need for integration of all aspect of the programs.
- Need for varied policy in different areas of the province, with respect to soil type, tree types, etc.
- General: other points of view need to be brought into the planning of policies. The workbook is based on a set of assumptions that do not reflect a wide range of views.

"Too technical; simple terms would help to clarify policies"

- Severe criticism of this public forum process we are attending. Public not given enough time to prepare for these public hearings. Must be integration of policies, i.e. [and use], water, soil, forests. The ecosystem is a whole and must be treated as such; no fragmentation!
- Assess everything that is going on now. Analyze it. Before we go ahead with anything else.
- Policies are too pro-business and development.
- Documentation, public information sheets should be printed on recycled paper. If forest management is going to work it must be implemented quickly by Manitobans, not by "international experts".
- These questions are so general that one can only agree! But to do so would add one point to a future political claim "95% of the participants agreed with these statements, etc.", and this would give no indication of the "quality" of the statements.
- I am a grade 10 student and I do very well in school. Going through this booklet I began to realize how confusing a simple thing could be. I realize that putting in what the policy exactly says is very important but you can't expect grade school kids to understand this entirely. I had to go to my dad to get some of these explained, and on some he couldn't. My dad is an inspector in the RCMP and he watches the news often. So I was thinking that it might be a good idea if you put in the policy, as you have, but also simplify it too. Thank you.
- I strongly agree with all your policies. They are all required to attain maximal development and growth of forests, while respecting the environment and the future resource. I cannot disagree with any of your policies. However, there should be a special emphasis on public awareness to make Manitobans realize the value of their forests. Only after this realization will they be willing to safeguard its continued quality. Another part of emphasis would be to step up basic research in the forest ecosystem. Only through knowledge of your ecosystems will you be able to successfully manage them into the future.
- I am having some difficulty with the approach and method taken by working from unstated assumptions and proceeding about motherhood statements. It would have taken too long for public consensus to have developed the principles of sustainable development.
- To illustrate the range possible and the devil's advocate role missing in the workshops by not having presentations and briefs tendered, consider, if you will, the right of eminent domain as it has passed from monarch to sovereign state to the public and all of us thereof. Taken to this extreme, those natural resources all belong to me and the rest of Manitoba's residents, including the forests. Any damage to a tree by cutting or fire is destroying my tree. I have a responsibility in a democracy to protect that resource, husband it and use it well. I can't pass the buck to government, only the mechanics to issue permits. Point: Who has the ultimate power to change a "final" decision in a democracy?
- By and large the policies and objectives listed here are excellent. Where I have indicated less than strong agreement it is a reflection of my concern such as habitat preservation. Everyone agrees that we need to "maximize the benefits" of our resources. It is however, necessary to remember that it is easy to maximize short term economic benefits and harder to define or understand non-consumptive benefits which are probably more vital in the long term.
- Deriving maximum benefits from the forest resource in Canada has usually meant turning it into toilet paper as quickly as possible without regard for other uses. This government has already taken a similar approach in its handling of the Repap issue. If your initiative is to have any credibility and usefulness, it must be clear that its purpose is not merely the enhancement of traditional forestry practices and allocation geared to short term profit and the exclusion of other uses of the resource which require natural ecological successions and climax forest cover such as wildlife management and recreational uses.
- On the whole, I believe the intentions of this strategy are good and I commend the governments efforts to promote sustainable development. However, I have a few problems with the wording; sustainable development should be changed to sustainable use! Development implies continued growth which cannot happen in perpetuity. Five and 20 year forest management plans are too short for proper long term planning. Finally, I find it very hard to see how Repap fits into the picture of sustainable development. I have done my homework and I feel the deal should be modified. Have you examined the practical implements of these policies?
- Far too broad to do a top notch job; is very demanding and there have to be losers and winners thus, all can not always be satisfied.
- P.S. Why did the Environment Department back out half way through the presentations; shame.
- Manitoba has far to go before it achieves the level of intensive forest management found in the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, and New Brunswick. This is a very positive step forward. Your government deserves much praise for this initiative. Needed now is a new federal/provincial forestry agreement (1990-1994) in which intensive management and sustainable development can be encouraged in this very important sector. Keep up the good work.
- All these objectives and policies sound and look beautiful on paper. How are they going to be incorporated or promoted? Who will ensure that these policies are carried out? Who monitors them?
- You are to be heartily congratulated on a most excellent set of statements as to how it should be done! If you can achieve these objectives ever in fact that will be wonderful. Regardless the exercise of producing such a set of statements, is stimulating and provides a definite goal towards which to progress. My concern is that this work be remembered and reviewed as to progress and achievement on a continuing and regular basis.
- Generally approved in principle. Some policies as stated are too general, therefore, though we cannot disagree, we cannot entirely agree.
- What value is assigned to "nature", untouched, and unspoiled? Our interest appears to be human benefits here. Nature has no place in Manitoba!
- Sustainable development is not possible in wilderness areas, or they are not wilderness areas any more!
- Principles 4 (bottom) "Adequate and access to information." (What? Not good English!)
- This overall strategic plan is an extremely ambitious and comprehensive undertaking. I believe it could be one of the most important planning tools ever compiled if it does not get put on the shelf! I wish you success with the objectives, which I hope will focus on a balanced approach to using, maintaining and even improving (where possible) a very valuable environment, without resorting to "locking it up" into "look but don't touch" vast parklands.
- Politicians should seek advice from experts in the concerned field and make decisions with that advice in mind. We don't want decisions based purely on "political" whims which happens more often than we like to believe.

Comments on the Workshop Process cont'd

- The issue not addressed at all here, and that should jump out at you from these pages is contained in the word "sustainable". Incorporated into that word are the requirements of limits. A function is not sustainable if its limits are exceeded. There must be limits to growth and development of a resource and these should be identified and reflected in your policy development.
- I agree strongly with your proposed forestry policies, particularly those related to urban forests. Note: are you aware that today we have a magnificent forest in St. Norbert [part of Winnipeg] which is on the river but not protected? Can you help?
- If we don't start and continue to manage our forests we as a country have failed our children.
- That the strategy places greater emphasis on the users and resource use and that understanding and managing the whole ecosystem becomes almost secondary. Forestry Branch does not have any expertise in forest ecology (which encompasses all aspects); expertise is basically in silviculture and harvest technology.
- In general, I feel that ecological and people interests must supersede industry and commercial interests related to our own forests.
- Constitutional changes should be made so as that what needs to be done for environmental protection shall not be hindered due to lack of money. It is people that do things, not money! And it is the responsibility of Parliament to supply debt free money to see future generations are not loaded with our costs!!!
- Most of the questions are like motherhood! I would suggest that in any program that the small mills be not excluded which seems to be happening now. They can successfully reap the smaller tracts which are not economic for the larger companies to log.
- Overall, forest management has good legislation, but we must encourage the upcoming generation to have a deeper commitment and interest, e.g. maybe every school should have a small tree nursery and plot, introduce them to woodlot and tree farm management, forestry cycles, etc. Maintenance would be very little, especially when the future could be improved. I know, impossible for every school in Winnipeg.
- The policies must be broadened in concept. While the Conservative Party is the present government and they do have a contribution to make in forming an economically viable environmental policy, this set of policies does not adequately address issues related to human aspirations and the word "social" is ambiguously used throughout the document.
- It is telling that the words spiritual aesthetic (once) and artistic are not used. Maintaining is used only [4.4] in relation to developing and so there is no policy to maintain anything: not soil, not waterflows, no vistas, no lifestyles, no archaeologist, no waterways. Either economic or economy is used 9 times in only 8 policy areas.
- I am concerned about the environmentalists who are pushing politicians into making very selfish decisions. Most of the people who are working with forest are very concerned about the well being of the forest. I like to see parks of natural stands of timber but on the other hand a mature stand of timber should be utilized and not left to fall over.
- I cannot disagree with any of these policies; everything is of course very positive. Where will the money come from to support these incentives and research & development that are mentioned? The Government must use more revenue from the timber dues, etc. and return those dollars towards making some of these policies successful. We don't need more lip service.
- How can anyone disagree with the above: clean air, clean water and green forests? Motherhood and apple pie. Why no hard questions like; should the Province of Manitoba sign an agreement with a paper company effectively donating 85% of the accessible forests? Some alternative policies should be forwarded.
- This questionnaire is hopelessly flawed. The major issues are public involvement, priorities conflict resolution and environmental constraints. The questions should be phrased and organized so as to allow respondents to indicate priorities and concerns. In one context or another most people would probably agree with most of the statements.
- In administrating and policing any policy it should be done by people or groups outside the perimeter of Winnipeg. The red tape, bureaucratic empire building, civil servant job creation and job protection has to be circumvented. If your last strategies are any indication of what we may expect.
- Our forests have to be kept for future generations. Please explain what sustainable development is!
- I strongly agree with your land and water development strategy for the Province of Manitoba. I would hope that the Government will take a strong stand on implementing these policies and not be swayed by small opposition groups who oppose any and all changes.
- As I work for a regional development corporation I realize how important it is for Manitobans and countries all over the world to maintain and/or improve their resource strategy. It is becoming increasingly apparent that indifference to our environment is creating rapid global effects to the global environment and climate. Individuals must become more responsible and must sustain their resources if they want future generations to enjoy the resources they now take for granted.
- This is obviously an extremely comprehensive set of working objectives. In light of the expected severe constraints on the Province's economic/financial resources, I am especially concerned as to what is possible. I feel that regulation/enforcements/education may give way to sheer and callous economic prostitution!!
- Put it in to effect please or we won't have any forests left.
- The above all sounds good but where is the money going to come from to support all this in this age of tight budgets? I believe some of the research we are doing now is a waste of time as it probably will not benefit anyone or it has been done by some other jurisdiction already. I also believe that some of our forest managers who set up allowable cuts in the past were wrong which resulted in lower or non-existent allowable cuts now (Popular Mill at Sprague or White Spruce in southeast). Public forums are good but they cost a lot of money. Political interference is not needed in forest management.
- The Government is finally looking at the future. After they sold a large chunk of northern Manitoba to Repap who intends to turn that area of the province into a massive clear cut.
- The policies and goals are clear and look good on paper, but cut the red tape and simplify the allocation process, otherwise no commercial business will get involved if the hearings take years before a license for logging or other [use] will be finally issued. We have to continually use our natural resources be they trees, fish, minerals or wildlife. Wildlife and its unique user group, the Indians, need a review urgently, and a change of present regulations concerning Indian hunting privileges. This is when our action is needed first. Don't let bureaucracy kill commercial use of our natural resources, it is all we have to offer, and we have to live on something different than government handouts.
- If Government can do all this, Manitoba's resources will be in good shape, but somehow I don't think government can do it.

"Strongly feel economic considerations have priority over conservation in this draft"

- I am encouraged by the recognition that our forest resources are finite and that much consideration has to be given to its continued development/usage. I have seen the devastation in Ontario and in B.C. in the misuse of their forest lands. I believe that we in Manitoba must exercise even greater care due to our shorter growing season. Our mistakes are with us longer.
- There were some things I strongly agreed, but overall every idea is very good.
- This won't make that much of a difference in the forest environment. Once you have your mind set its set.
- Phrase the policies so that the average person can understand them.
- It is difficult to disagree with the intent and content of most of the objectives and policies outlines in this strategy. The need for sound ecological, environmental and economical forest management planning in Manitoba is of paramount importance now as we are to a large degree still in the developmental versus established phase. There is a need to implement these in the very near future while this situation still exists.
- I appreciate the value of this pamphlet and questionnaire. This is a move in the right direction to improve conservation and forest usage.
- This questionnaire is very poor. It is only going to tell you that the proposed policies are not controversial, not where they be deficient. Even though a policy may be incomplete, you still cannot disagree.
- Good luck selling sustainable development when you sold 20% of Manitoba to Repap for votes! The environmental review process is lip-service. It should be legislation not just a policy.
- Policy for forest management cannot be written up without mention of the forest inhabitants [fauna]! At the same time, policy for wildlife cannot be written up without mention of their habitat.
- There is a problem with this first draft of a potential forest strategy, i.e. there is something essential missing. It expresses an approach to forest management from only the economic development point of view. It is lacking any input from the environmentalist point of view.
- Your statements are often so broad they can be interpreted any way you want. As such the answers are not very meaningful , the whole process is called into question.
- Generally, I'm very impressed with this proposal. I hope these policies get past the discussion stage and are implemented. I think it's great that you are asking the public what we think.
- Many of the policies as outlined in the Workbook on Forests are so general in nature and lend themselves to so much interpretation that it is almost impossible not to agree with the majority of them. I would have liked to have seen much more action orientated statements on Manitoba's forests than these general policy statements.
- Well, I am the devil's advocate on these policies just to provide food for thought from a particular view point. In general I applaud the efforts in taking these initial steps. I hope more concrete movement and even stronger wording (in some cases in the policies) would be taken. I hope environmental value of forests is assessed positively to be able to weigh it against the easily defined values of pulp and paper mills. One must consider the costs and possibility of clean-up from industry or the indiscriminate use of chemicals in the forest industry and forest management. How about an independent body to assess forestry strategy? Scholars or academics, economists, botanists, ecologists, pulp and paper engineers, general public, government representatives, Enviro-council, sustainable development, forestry people, naturalists.
- In regard to your forestry management policies. A lot of people felt that the forest was taken away from them when the Conservatives under Roblin imposed the former permit holders only policy. It has reduced Minitonas to a welfare town almost solely dependent on government cheques. A lot of other small towns around the edge of the forest are the same.
- You may have detected an air of skepticism in some of the comments I gave you. I feel however, that my attitude is well founded in light of the Repap deal. You have already condemned Manitoba's forests to destruction with this deal. There is very little economic return and a lot of destruction with this deal. It is a bad deal for Manitobans. We are virtually giving away a very valuable resource. Public awareness/public education can mean a number of things. If public education to you means bending peoples minds to your ideal then I am not in favour of it. If on the other hand public education means giving people the true facts and informing people how important it is to maintain a viable forest ecology, I am in favour of it.
- An interim strategy for forests should be completed before licenses for five-year operating plans, now under discussion, are granted to Repap and Abitibi-Price.
- Policies framing the interim strategy should be developed in a much deeper process of involvement with the public than the brief consideration of the "one-liners" in the workbook allows. A new process is needed which proceeds through problem identification, supported by facts, to objectives and the selection of options and priorities.
- The current process around the present workbook should be considered as an exploratory step. Neither it nor the outcome of [Step] 2 should be finalized until the forest strategy is tuned to all the other strategies of the Land and Water Strategy for Manitoba.

Comments on the Workshop Process cont'd

Programs and Initiatives That You Suggested

- To regulation the effects of the policies an advisory board composed of private industry, special user groups, etc.
- Policy 7 and 8: Public hotline toll free number to report questionable forest practices.
- There is a sense of commercial purpose throughout the workbook which plays down respect for nature except when nature threatens a loss of commercial values. Yet, over the time horizons which should govern our view of the forest, sustainability depends upon the care which we take to preserve the biological systems of which trees are a part. To what extent has the need to meet the particular wood fibre supply of Repap (over a relatively short term) shaped the choice of policies? Probably, the frequently repeated point, that we must have a forest strategy in place before the Repap's five-year Operation Plan is subjected to environmental assessment review, has caused the strategy development process to be rushed.
- Could Manitobans contribute more effectively, given the opportunities? The answer is clearly "yes", especially if the approach to formulating the policies were begun by consultation on the problems which the policies might cure, helped by sufficient facts to accurately display the state of the forest today. For example, quite elementary inventory and performance data would help. In the workbook, the public is left to guess at the issue or the problem and the objective each "one-liner" attempts to address. The language is so generalized, sometimes obscure, that one has the impression that anything can be done that suits the whimsy of the Government. There will always be a policy into which an activity fits!
- One of the ways to engender discussion and focus interest is to follow Robert Presscott-Alan's approach[(Draft, "World Conservation Strategy for the 1990s"], but remaining aware that adaptation would be necessary to fit the Manitoba scene. He suggests that the forest be zoned into three categories: natural forest, modified forest, farmed forest. This translates, with much simplification, to: zones where no logging takes place and supports non-extractive forest values, habitats, genetic resources, recreation, research, baseline monitoring, etc.; modified forest containing mixed production systems, allowing for as much natural regeneration as possible, cutting is selective, varied approaches to machinery use is attempted etc.; and farmed forest, where intensive, highly domesticated timber production is dominant. The latter would coincide with best soils and higher yields.

List of Letters and Submissions

Letters & Meetings

Abitibi-Price
Assiniboine Park-Fort Garry Residents' Advisory Group Contact: Bruce MacLeod
J. P. Bodner, The Pas
Jack Crolly,Thompson
Canadian Nature Federation, Ottawa, Ontario
Nick Carter, Winnipeg
IWA Canada Contact: James K. Anderson
R. Durand, Portage la Prairie
Martin Egan , Winnipeg
Manitoba Environment Council Contact: Wayne Neily
Manitoba Naturalists Society Contact: Rod Tester
Tony Navratil Woodland Service, Sprague
North East Sustainable Development Association On behalf of: United Papers International Union 1375, Office and Professional Employees International Union Local 216, Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union 2612 Contact: Charles Norman
Swan River Regional Secondary School Contact: Lloyd Chandler
Time To Respect Earth's Ecosystem (TREE) Contact: Peter Miller
The Sierra Club of Western Canada Contact: Janet Kennedy
Swan Valley Sport Fishing Enhancement Inc.
Spur Woods Heritage Reserve Association Contact: John Tkachuk

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Manitobans can view all submissions made regarding the Workbook on Forests at any public registry.

Public Registry Locations:

Brandon	*Western Manitoba Regional Library*
Dauphin	*Parklands Regional Library*
Flin Flon	*Flin Flon Public Library*
Morden	*South Central Regional Library*
Portage la Prairie	*Plains Regional Library*
Selkirk	*Selkirk Community Library*
The Pas	*The Pas Public Library*
Thompson	*Thompson Public Library*
Winnipeg	*Legislative Library*
Winnipeg	*Building 2, 139 Tuxedo Boulevard*
Winnipeg	*Centennial Public Library*

What happens Next?

PHASE 1
Premier announces Land & Water Strategy
November, 1988

PHASE 2
Minister of Natural Resources leads public discussion on Water Policies
January/February, 1989

PHASE 3
Broad-based public consultation
March-June, 1989

PHASE 4
Soil and Water Policies revised.
"What You Told Us" issued
November. 1989

PHASE 5
Soil and Water Policies finalized
Broad based public consultation on Forest Policies

PHASE 6
Forest Policies revised.
"What You Told Us" issued
November, 1991

PHASE 7
Forest Policies finalized

The policies continue to undergo revision based on your input.

If you have concerns or suggestions in the meantime, please call or write us at:

Office of the Executive Director
Sustainable Development Unit
305 - 155 Carlton Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 3H8
Phone: 945-1124

Need more information or have additional questions?

Phone: 945-1124 or 945-7986

Manitoba

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